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The Hongkong Telegraph

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)
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WEATHER FORECAST
FAIR.
Barometer 29.97.

November 26, 1917. Temperature 6 a.m. 67° 2 p.m. 73°
Humidity 72° 58°

November 26, 1916. Temperature 6 a.m. 69° 2 p.m. 74°
Humidity 69° 63°

7813 日二十月十

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1917.

一拜禮 號大廿月一十英港香

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\$36 PER ANNUM.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

BITTER FIGHTING IN FRANCE.

German Recognise Danger of British Advance.
London, November 25.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Paris, a semi-official message states that the fighting yesterday was very fierce in the angle between the Cambrai-Marcou and the Cambrai-Bapaume roads, where the British advance is recognised as being most dangerous by the Germans. The British, farther east, between Moeuvres and Quesant, stormed a ridge giving most extensive observation of the enemy lines, and also advanced in the vicinity of Bullecourt. The initiative remains entirely with the British, notwithstanding desperate enemy efforts to arrest the continuous and methodical progress.

Two Miles from Cambrai.

London, November 25.

Reuter's correspondent at the British Headquarters, reviewing the battle, points out that the fact that Tuesday's advance was greater than the base, necessitated the widening of the latter by bombing the various Hindenburg lines. This was entrusted to Ulfstermen, who forced their way three miles northward against continuous opposition. Altogether, the British in two days over-ran forty square miles of new territory and recaptured ten villages. The Scheldt Canal, sixty feet wide, was a great obstacle behind the Hindenburg Line; yet we leapt over it and are now two miles from Cambrai. A half-built line of trenches intervenes here and the Germans have massed heavy guns, but it seems immaterial whether we attack Cambrai, as it is now worthless as an enemy base, since its communications are commanded.

Good Work by Our Airmen.

London, November 25.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, reporting on aviation, says:—Our aeroplanes co-operated with the infantry and also attacked reinforcements and transport. They also bombed important railway stations, where rolling stock was collected and detaining was progressing. The Australian squadrons participated. The enemy's aeroplanes were more active, attacking our bombing low-flying machines. We brought down six, while nine of ours are missing.

The French Again Attacking.

London, November 25.

A German wireless official message says:—French attacks are progressing between Samogneux and Beaumont.

Germans Suffer Losses.

London, November 25.

A French communique says:—After a violent bombardment by the Germans, there were partial attacks at various points on the right of the Meuse, especially north of Hill 344, where a lively grenade fight ended in our favour. The enemy sustained appreciable losses without result. We took prisoners. Our fire prevented the enemy reaching our lines at Beaumont and Champs Wood.

Further British Captures.

London, November 25.

A British official message states:—We have captured Bourlon village, and practically the whole of Bourlon Wood, including all the high ground within.

A German Report.

London, November 25.

A German wireless official message states:—The English advance on the Ypres-Menin Road failed. There are violent limited engagements south-west of Cambrai. The English four times fruitlessly attacked at Inchy. Our counter-attack regained several hundred metres. We drove out the British from Bourlon village and wood.

Grim Struggle for a Village.

London, November 25.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, in a communique, states:—Fighting in and about Bourlon Wood continued yesterday afternoon and last night with great reciprocal stubbornness, the enemy counter-attacking several times. Strong hostile counter-attacks on Friday night forced us back from Bourlon village, which we had entered on our first advance. Further eastward a powerful enemy attack pressed us back a short distance on the hill in Bourlon Wood. Our counter-attack later in the morning drove the enemy from the hill, and before mid day our line was re-established on the northern edge of Bourlon Wood. Fighting continued in the afternoon. At dusk the enemy again attacked in strong forces from the north-east, forcing us back slightly to the north-eastern corner of the wood. We again attacked and early in the night re-entered Bourlon village, capturing it after a fierce struggle, parties of the enemy offering obstinate resistance in strong points in the village. We gained possession of Bourlon village and practically the whole of Bourlon Wood, including all the high ground within it. The English, Welsh and Scottish, assisted by dismounted cavalry, displayed the utmost courage and tenacity both in attack and defence.

BRITAIN'S DEADLY GRIP.

The Premier's Speech to Shipbuilding Deputation.

London, November 25.

In receiving a representative deputation of employers and workmen connected with the shipbuilding trades, who submitted joint suggestions for securing the greatest possible output of new ships, Mr. Lloyd George said:—“This is quite a unique deputation and may well mark a very important step forward in the industrial relations of this country. It is one of the most encouraging features in the prosecution of the war, because without good understanding between employers and workmen, the prosecution of the war becomes very difficult. It is a matter for considerable gratification that the desire should be expressed by employers and workmen for the establishment of some body representative of both which shall be an efficient instrument in settling all difficulties and disputes. I hope this is the beginning of very big things in the way of getting a better, more complete and more permanent understanding between employers and workmen in the vital industries of the country. We are fighting for our lives. We have terrible struggles on the land before us, but if we are secure on the sea the enemy cannot escape us. We have got them in a deadly grip, and, knowing the character of the people of this country as I do, they do not let go once they have started. The German is aware that our grip is a deadly one once we begin, and he is trying to unloosen it. He is attempting to get us at what he considers is our most vulnerable point, namely, communications at sea. He will not succeed.” Mr. Lloyd George concluded by referring to the great victories which our gallant fellows are winning, not merely here, but far away in that great historic land where Europe has poured out so much of its blood for centuries.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

BETTER NEWS FROM ITALY.

Enemy Enveloping Movement Stopped.

London, November 25.

A Paris semi-official message states that the position in Italy is becoming settled. The Austro-German enveloping movement in the mountains has been definitely stopped, while the Italian resistance on the Piave is unshakable.

A Successful Counter-Attack.

London, November 25.

An Italian official message states:—We again repulsed furious attacks and successfully counter-attacked at Melette. We captured two sections, with machine guns.

Germans Admit Italian Attacks.

London, November 25.

A German wireless official message says:—Italian attacks on both sides of Brenta Valley against Monte Pertica collapsed.

RUSSIAN AFFAIRS.

Reported Resignation of M. Kerensky.

London, November 25.

According to Reuter, the Petrograd newspaper Den states that M. Kerensky has resigned the Premiership and the post of Commander-in-Chief, delegating them to the Provisional Government. The Maximalists have seized the gold reserve from the Moscow branch of the State Bank.

Peace Appeal to Workmen.

London, November 25.

A message from Petrograd by the Maximalist News Agency says that M. Trotsky, in notifying neutral diplomats in Petrograd of the measures taken to obtain an armistice, says:—“An immediate peace is demanded by all countries, both belligerent and neutral. The Russian Government counts on the support of workmen of all countries in the struggle for peace.”

Allied Representatives Confer.

London, November 25.

Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd states that a meeting of Allied representatives at the British Embassy fully considered the Maximalist orders for an armistice.

German Proletariat's Influence.

London, November 25.

Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd states that General Kopylenko, in an interview, explaining why Germany had not sought to profit by the conditions in Russia, boasted that the German proletariat was hand-in-hand with the Maximalists and would not allow official Germany to hamper the fulfilment of the great cause. The Maximalists scoff at the attempts of the Army Committee at the front to form a rival Socialist Government, declaring that they will not receive any solid backing. The Committee, to safeguard the country, had been ordered to dissolve because they had appealed to the State Bank not to deliver funds to Maximalists and had called on citizens to overthrow the Maximalists.

Big Works Closing Down.

London, November 25.

Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd says that big works are closing in Petrograd, owing to the shortage of fuel. Over a thousand sailors and the Guards have gone to Moscow armed with machine guns, bomb-throwers and armoured cars.

Secret Documents Published.

London, November 25.

A Petrograd message states that the Maximalist News Agency has published a series of secret documents and telegrams which include—Russia's demands to Constantinople, the west coast of the Bosphorus, the Sea of Marmara and the Dardanelles; Southern Thrace up to the Euxine-Midia line, Asiatic coast and islands in the Sea of Marmara, also the islands of Imbros and Tenedos. The Allies proffered claims demanding that Constantinople was to become a free port, further demanding a recognition of their rights over Asiatic Turkey, as well as preservation of the sacred places under Mussulman sovereignty and the inclusion of a neutral zone in Persia within the sphere of British activity. Russia conceded thereto, opining that Khalifat should be separated from Turkey and bargaining for the retention of settlements in the Persian towns of Isfahan and Yezd.

As regards the future frontiers of Germany, France demanded, Russia concurring, the return of Alsace-Lorraine and also the iron-ore and coal districts and the wooded region on the left bank of the Rhine. Moreover, certain territories were to be separated from Germany and freed from all political and economic dependence thereon, being made a free, neutral State and occupied by Russian troops until certain conditions and guarantees had been fulfilled and peace concluded.

The Terestchenko telegrams indicate that when Great Britain, Italy and France impressed on M. Kerensky the urgent necessity of making the Russian Army capable of fighting, this was resisted and M. Terestchenko expressed appreciation to the United States for their non-participation on this occasion.

THE RUSSIAN FRONT.

Germans Open Strong Fire.

London, November 25.

A Russian official wireless message states:—There are livelier fusillades in the direction of Jacobstadt, where the Germans opened a strong fire. There are fusillades and reconnaissances on other fronts.

CONTROL OF U.S. RAILWAYS.

London, November 25.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Washington, the War Board has decided to operate all railway lines east of Chicago. Trackage facilities for cars will be pooled, regardless of ownership.

SUBMARINE CREW CAPTURED.

London, November 25.

An official Washington message states that from the submarine destroyed by an American patrolling destroyer, forty of the crew were captured. One was drowned and one died of wounds. The Germans sank the submarine after its capture, by opening the valves.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

THE PALESTINE CAMPAIGN.

The Work of the Cavalry.

London, November 25.

Reuter's correspondent at the Egyptian Headquarters, dealing with the share of the cavalry in the pursuit of the enemy, says it was a strenuous period for all, especially the horses, who were called upon to cover enormous distances, but, nevertheless, surpassed expectations. They were employed to do scouting, flank, guard and mounted infantry work, and on two or three glorious occasions they were enabled to fulfil their old-time role of shock tactics. A fresh instance thereof occurred at Abushushbeh on the 13th instant. As the Turks were evacuating a ridge under our pressure, the Warwick and Worcester Yeomanry charged them with cold steel. The Turkish losses in killed exceeded the prisoners, who numbered 350.

The next day was a day for the Anzacs. Four miles from Ramleh, two fresh Turkish battalions counter-attacked in a most determined manner, getting to within fifteen yards of the New Zealand mounted troops, who dismounted, advancing on foot. The Auckland and Wellington Rifles charged with the bayonet and practically wiped out the Turks, of whom over 400 dead were counted. The Anzacs entered Ramleh the next morning without opposition and also captured 300 prisoners and much war material at Lydda, whence the enemy had hurriedly retired during the night. The following day, the Anzacs entered J. f. i.

In all those operations, extending over a fortnight, with almost daily fighting, our losses were comparatively small.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE NEW BRITISH THRUST.

Further Progress Reported.

London, November 24.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—We successfully conducted operations yesterday west of Cambrai and after severe fighting, in which the enemy offered stubborn resistance, we stormed the important and dominating high ground about Bourlon Wood. To the east of Bourlon Wood, some progress was made in the neighbourhood of Fontaine Notre Dame. To the west of Bourlon Wood, we further progressed along the Hindenburg Line, astride the Canal du Nord, in the neighbourhood of Moeuvres. Further west between Moeuvres and Quesant the London Scottish captured an important spur giving observation over the Hindenburg Line to the north and west. In the neighbourhood of Bullecourt we gained further ground at night-time, capturing a strong point with guns and prisoners. The number of prisoners captured yesterday has not yet been ascertained. Since Nov. 20 we have captured over a hundred guns, including several heavies up to eight inch.

Heavy Counter-Attacks.

London, November 24.

Reuter's special correspondent with the British Army in France, telegraphs in the afternoon of Nov. 24, that the hardest fighting is proceeding on the left front of our advance in the region of Moeuvres, Bourlon Wood and Fontaine, where the Germans have hurled up large quantities of new troops and guns. Despite all the enemy's attempts to hold us we continued to push forward. With their new troops the Germans have flung several heavy counter-attacks against us, three of which in Fontaine and Bourlon Wood were pushed with great determination, but were all broken up. As each attack receded we crept on again, the infantry and Tanks together and by degrees we ate our way into the great wood and up the slopes on which it stands. By the early afternoon yesterday we had penetrated well into the middle of the wood and with continual hand-to-hand fighting and skirmishing in the wood, in which the Tanks rendered notable assistance, we continued pushing through, until by evening some of our men had gone clear through it. Whether the whole wood rests in our hands cannot be ascertained. The wood was not only protected by fortified and well camouflaged trenches, but was full of machine guns and strong points. We have again broken further along the Hindenburg Line west of Moeuvres, again enlarging the base of our wedge into the German defences to the northward. In Moeuvres, where we were on the southern edge of the village yesterday morning, street fighting of great ferocity has been in progress, the enemy continually bringing up new waves of men, only to be thrown back every time. Even fiercer at times was the struggle around Fontaine, which hapless village is now in flames. After we evacuated it the previous day the Germans pushed in and manned the houses, mounting machine-guns and firing from the windows. Fontaine is absolutely commanded from both flanks and our posts encircle it on three sides.

Some German Claims.

London, November 24.

A wireless German official message states: There is great and violent waves of fire between the railways of Bessinghe, to Sladen and Ypres to Boulers. A strong English attack at Inchy collapsed. We stubbornly defended Moeuvres against many assaults. The English thrusts against Bourlon, Fontaine and La Folie, with a wave of Tanks in close formation, broke down. Our counter-thrust ejected the enemy from Bourlon and Bourlon Wood. We shot to pieces thirty Tanks before Fontaine. Our artillery prevented night-attacks against Rumilly and south-westward of Manicera.

Dunkirk Bombed.

London, November 24.

A French official message states: Aeroplanes bombarded Dunkirk last night. There were no casualties and insignificant damage was done.

Fierce Fighting on New Front.

London, November 24.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports: There is fierce fighting in the neighbourhood of Bourlon Wood, the enemy making several determined attempts with fresh troops to regain possession of the high ground. A strong attack in the morning compelled us to give ground slightly in this area. We counter-attacked later and re-established the former line. We improved our position in the neighbourhood of Bantour, capturing several prisoners. Hostile artillery is active at Pashendaale.

(Continued on page 6.)

TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph.")

THE SILVER MARKET.

London, November 25.

The silver market is steady.

WHY GERMAN TOWNS ARE NOT BOMBED.

A Military Problem Only.

The demand for the bombing of German towns by British airmen as an effective counter-measure to the enemy's raids has naturally enough found increased expression during the last week, and has produced an informal statement of the view taken in official circles. As has previously been pointed out in the Times, the question is one for decision on military grounds, and all the various demands on our available aeroplanes have to be borne in mind. The answer to the proposal that a number of machines should be used at once for attacks on German towns in that we have not at present sufficient aeroplanes for all the purposes that they might with advantage be used for.

While the great battle on the Ypres front continues, it is clearly of the first importance that all necessary and available military resources should be concentrated for its prosecution. Every aeroplane which can be made available is needed in Flanders, where we have to face a very large concentration of enemy aircraft, owing to the fact that the Germans have been able to withdraw large numbers from the Russian front, and some also from the French front, where offensive operations are not being carried out on the same scale as our own. Only by keeping Sir Douglas Haig regularly supplied with aeroplanes, and particularly with machines capable of bombing the enemy's aerodromes and air depots are we able to maintain our hard-won superiority in the air. To divert aeroplanes from the battle front in order to carry out retaliatory raids on German towns would be to prejudice the success of our main offensive effort for an object which is comparatively of secondary importance. The authorities, however, fully realise the value of undertaking raids on places of importance in Germany, and it may be taken for granted that, as soon as our operations in France are ended, as many aeroplanes as can be spared will be devoted to these objects. Meanwhile, every effort will be made to continue the improvement of our defensive measures for the protection of London. It would be difficult to over-estimate the importance of the bombing work which is being done by our airmen on the Western front, and it is well to remember that the casualties incurred in London are very small in comparison with the heavy losses, as well as the material damage, which the continuous raiding by our airmen by day and by night is inflicting on the German Army. Germany's present immunity from such experiences as London and South-Eastern England are undergoing may be regrettable, but many will derive satisfaction from the knowledge that it is due not to any reluctance to raid the enemy's towns but to the military exigencies of the time.—The Times.

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“Heather Day” Concert at Victoria Theatre—2.15 p.m.
Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
New Hongkong Cinematograph—9.15 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
New Hongkong Cinematograph—9.15 p.m.
Friday, November 26.
“Heather Day” celebrations.

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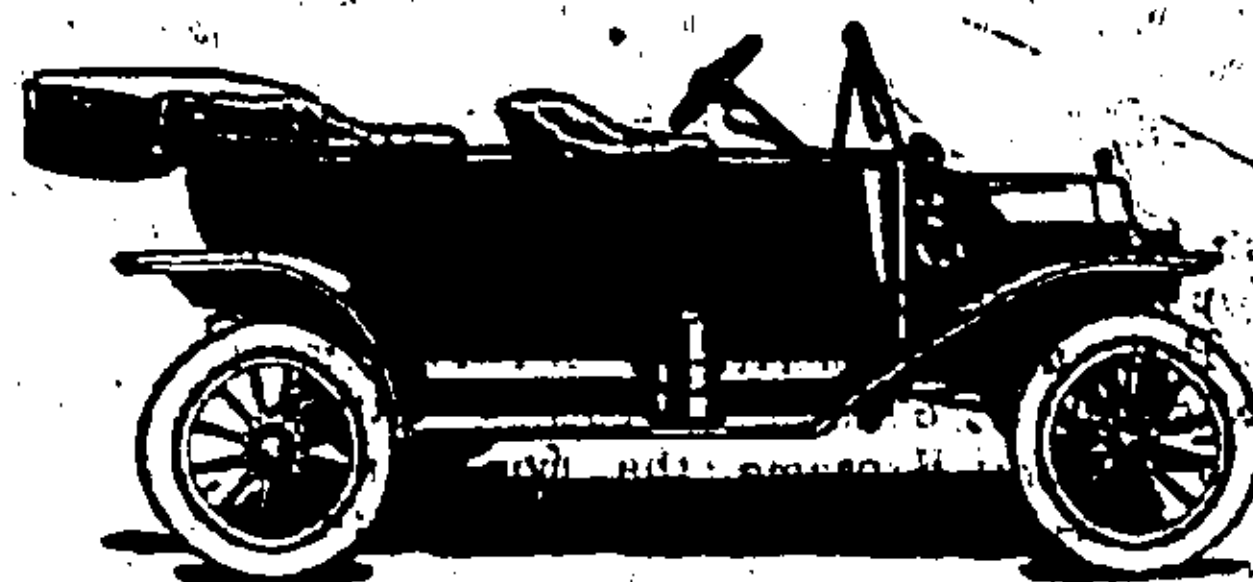
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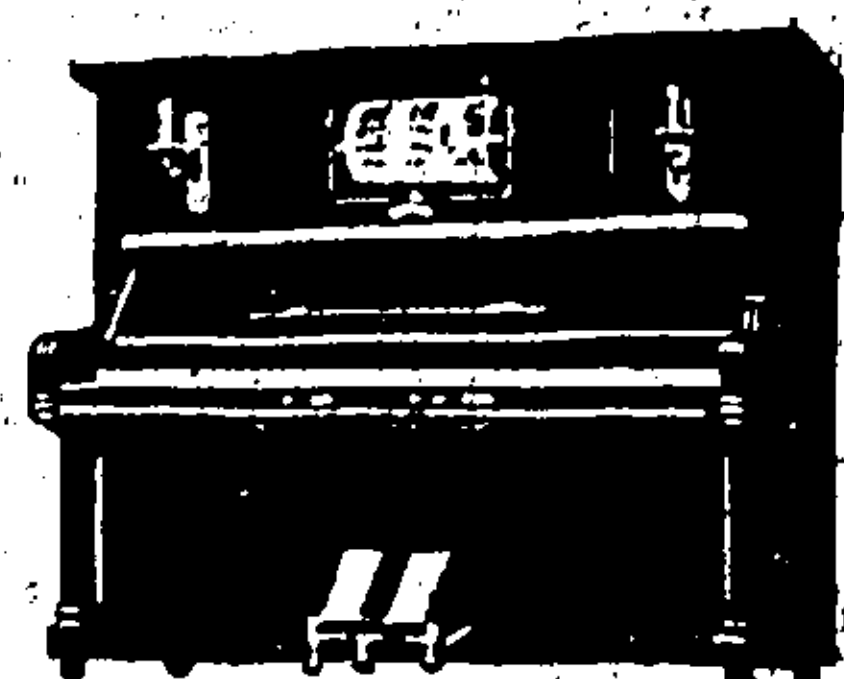
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GENERAL NEWS.

Archdeacon King.
Archdeacon King, who is under
treatment for paralysis in St.
Luke's Hospital, Tokyo, is mak-
ing progress.

Making New Food.
From Berlin it is reported that
several important factories are
manufacturing a new food, which,
it is expected, will be used by the
whole German population.

Chinese Revolutionists.
The Chinese Ministry of War
has issued a circular despatch,
giving more than 10 names of
revolutionists said to be of a most
dangerous character and ordering
the provincial officials to trace
and arrest them.

Russia's Food Supply.
Russia has, with this year's
crop, a food supply on hand
sufficient to feed the nation for
the next two years, according to
a statement made on October 23
by Dr. Frank Billings, head of
the American Red Cross commis-
sion to Russia. Conditions gener-
ally throughout the new Republic
are not nearly as bad as the gen-
eral reports have led the United
States to believe, he says.

German Attitude to Denmark.
Details published concerning
the after war plans of Germany
show that the Berlin Government
is preparing to establish a
supremacy over Denmark. The
plan will be, it is reported, to
cede back to the Danes a portion
of the seized territory taken in
the war of 1864. Restoration of
the territory north of Schleswig
is to be offered Copenhagen, in
exchange for which Germany will
obtain large and presumably
economic commercial concessions.
Weight Limit on Christmas
Parcels.

The U. S. War Department has
prescribed the weight limit to be
observed by everyone forwarding
Christmas gifts to members of
the American forces in France,
which is seven pounds. No
package for a military address
overseas will be accepted which
exceeds that limit. This decision
to keep down the weight of these
Christmas packages has been
made necessary from the lack of
cargo space for any but most
necessary articles.

Soldier's Asthma.
At the Pensions Appeal Tribu-
nal a case was heard of a man who
suffered from asthma and bron-
chitis as a result of three months
under canvas. The Army Medical
Board, it was stated, found that
the man's condition was probably
aggravated by military service.
Judge Parry asked why, in view
of that finding, it should be ne-
cessary to go on with the case.
He could not understand why it
should have been overruled. "Two
doctors on the Medical Board,"
he continued, "have decided that
his condition was aggravated by
military service. The people in
Chelsea, who have never seen him
before, and who have no infor-
mation at all except what the
doctors say, have overruled it. I
cannot understand it. To me it is
inexplicable." The appeal was
allowed.

Dressmakers' Charter.
An effort is being made by
West End dressmaking, ladies'
tailoring and millinery houses to
attract more girls into the work-
rooms says a London contem-
porary. Greatly improved conditions
have been adopted by over sixty
of the leading firms, and a bro-
chure has been prepared for cir-
culation among the parents of
girls on the latter attaining
school-leaving age. For some
few years past the West
End firms have experienced a
steady decline in the num-
ber of girl-learners; hence the
compilation of the new "Dress-
makers' Charter." A standard
commencing wage is offered, with
an advance after six months, a
48 hours week, payment for all
Bank Holidays, and also during
a week's summer holiday. In-
telligent girls, it is stated, can
qualify to become forewomen,
earning £250 or more a year. An
important feature of the new
conditions is that girls between
the ages of 14 and 18 will be re-
quired to attend an L.C.O. trade
training school for three hours a
day on two days a week during
business hours, such attendance
counting as part of their employ-
ment. The new conditions have
been approved by the L.C.O.
Education authorities and by the
Ministry of Labour.

GENERAL NEWS.

Sheep as Ship's Mascot.
Harold James Abbey, captain of the s.s. Kafai, lying in one of the London docks, was fined 40s. at West Ham for bringing into the Port of London a live sheep from Italy, a country scheduled under the Foreign Animals Order. A solicitor for the defence said the offending sheep was born on board the vessel. It had been on two voyages, and was regarded as a mascot. The master, in view of the shortage of food, thought it would be wrong to slaughter it.

Analogy on the Phone.
Mr. John Lee, in the *Telegraph and Telephone Journal*, dealing with the standardised words used in the analogical repetition of telegrams, tells of a case in Liverpool where a subscriber, who had not the sweetest of tempers, dictated a telegram in a particularly rasping, irritating voice, with the accompaniment of certain comments. The operator in reply chose words of her own for analogy, and she repeated "and" by A. for "as, N. for "middle, D. for donkey. "I understand she was punished, but I never felt quite happy about it.

No Private Automobiles in Sweden.
The growing scarcity of benzine and rubber in Sweden has necessitated a drastic reduction of automobile traffic in Stockholm. No taxicabs whatever may be operated after 9 p.m. or before 7 a.m., and they may not go out of a very restricted district. Private automobiles may not be used at all. All private motorists are also prohibited from running. The supply of kerosene as well, is nearing exhaustion, according to a recent Stockholm despatch.

A Pleasant Surprise.
In one house in London wrecked by enemy airmen during October, the family found that an old bureau, which had been handed down as an heirloom for nearly a century, was split in two, revealing a secret inner cabinet. In this cabinet a number of private papers were discovered, including a will relating to property of whose existence the family had not known before. The will has now been filed and situated in the proper legal manner, and the family expect to be considerably richer for the bombing of their house.

Flowers of Speech.
William Mullehew, a waterside labourer, who sued a Whitechapel publican for damages, is a remarkable man. At 9.25 one night the defendant was closing the door when an iron bar fell on plaintiff's foot. Addressing Judge Cleeve the plaintiff said: "I told him that he had hurt me I would call the next day."—Judge Cleeve (rising from his seat in surprise): "Is that all you said? Plaintiff, amid loud laughter, replied: "Absolutely."—The Judge: "I should have said a great deal more than that. You can tell us what you said. It won't possibly be reproduced in the newspapers."—Counsel: "I suppose it is possible to find a mild-mannered barger."—Judge Cleeve: "If you ask me what I said when my horse trod on my foot last week and the ladder fell against my head I would not tell you here. (Laughter.)—The plaintiff's brother, who was very deaf, said he was by his brother's side. He had been going to the public-house, for the beer was a penny cheaper, and he added: "We flew to it."—Mr. Dale asked how it was possible for this witness to hear the mild remark of his brother.—Judge Cleeve said the claim was excessive, but allowed plaintiff £6 5s. damages.

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GEO. P. LAMMERT,
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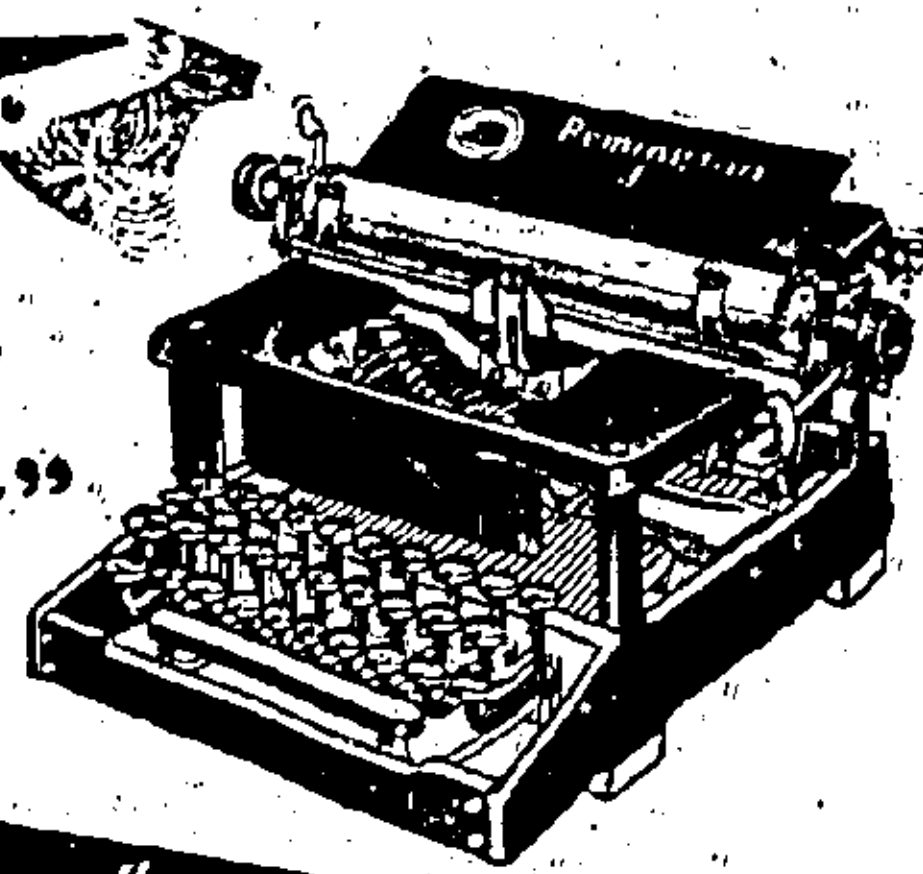
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DEATH.
MORRISON.—At Peak Hospital on 26th November, Audrey Katherine, elder and dearly beloved daughter of Mr. and Mrs. K. S. Morrison.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1917.

TURKEY, PAST AND PRESENT.

With the continued success of the British operations in Palestine, which will in all probability shortly lead to the fall of Jerusalem, Turkey is getting another reminder of the price she is having to pay for having permitted herself to become the dupe of Germany. We cannot, indeed, help wondering what the Turkish people now think of the glorious promises which German propagandists have been holding out to them ever since war broke out. The future which Germany depicted for Turkey was a very bright and alluring one, and it was inseparably bound up with the destruction of England and Russia and, of course, the elevation of Germany. At a time, however, when we are hearing much of the liberation of oppressed races, it is interesting to recall that nothing has ever been said of a more democratic form of government for the peoples under Turkish rule. On the contrary, Herr Wirth has declared that the mixture of races in the Ottoman Empire makes autocratic rule an absolute necessity. Of any independent future for these varied peoples never a word has been said—certain nationalities, Egypt, Arabia and Persia, said to be oppressed by England, were to be brought under the Sultan's beneficent sway, while Armenia, Macedonia and Palestine were to be left there. Happily for these peoples, however, the Allies have something to say in the matter, and they are gradually but surely carrying out their task of liberating the oppressed.

Turkey has never appeared in the eyes of the civilized world as the champion of freedom, to be sure. On the contrary, she has won an unenviable reputation as a ruthless exterminator of the nationalities within her borders who were unwilling to accept her ideas of "Kultur"—Armenians, Greeks, Serbs, Romanians, Jews, and, till lately, Bulgars. We may be forgiven, therefore, if we refuse to accept at its face value the recent appeal of the so-called Turkish "workmen's organizations" to the International Socialists at Stockholm. What is the precise nature of that appeal? Like Prussia, it would appear, Turkey is fighting only in self-defence. It is surprising that she does not claim to be fighting in defence of the oppressed Balgar. She further accepts without hesitation the Soviet platform against annexations and war indemnities. We can well believe that she would gladly have backed the same policy any time these last hundred years, but she would have to make it retrospective, with effect from 1453 at least, for her sincerity to be accepted, and her promise that the formula must be applied to Asia as well as Europe does not help her. Her Armenian policy in particular is scarcely such as Stockholm is likely to applaud or wish to perpetuate. The best guarantee for peace, say her delegates, will be the failure of the war as a means of settling disputes between nations, the installation of an International Court, the limitation of armaments on land and sea, the suppression of secret diplomacy and the development of Parliamentary control. Whether the war will fail to settle Turkey's present international disputes remains to be seen. The demand for an international court of arbitration is a strange thing to proceed from the country which, but yesterday, declared a Holy War against most of her neighbours. Limitation of armaments is an aspiration in which all share. The suppression of secret diplomacy and the development of Parliamentary control are matters which any sovereign Power may get to work on without waiting for a declaration on the subject by any Conference, and Turkey has a great deal of leeway to make up. The freedom of commerce during war, another proposed subject of international convention, is a matter in which Germany and her Allies have lately displayed the most lively interest, and we can only hope their views on the subject are not wholly dependent on their present necessities.

Finally, the delegates are of opinion that an international conference of the Socialist parties and the collaboration of the International in peace negotiations would contribute powerfully to the definite solution of the disputes. This is a very pretty compliment to the International, and we can well believe that Turkey would be prepared to raise a Socialist party herself for the occasion. Certainly anything would be better for her than to be left to be bargained for by her Allies, particularly by Germany. The Government of that country has, of course, recent experience in exploiting Socialism in the interests of an Imperialist policy; it has apparently extended its activity in this direction beyond the Fatherland to the East. The feat of the German Foreign Office in producing in Turkey a Socialist International section, with the programme described above, is something to marvel at, if not to admire.

On Two Fronts.

Apart from the effect which the British thrust in France is having on the general situation in the West, it is becoming increasingly evident that it is putting a totally different complexion on the position in Italy. Just before the blow was struck by our tanks and men, the state of affairs on the Italian Front was none too rosy. Indeed, a week ago it was announced that the most the Italians could do was to delay the invasion, while it was added that the abandonment of the Piave line might be a painful necessity. The dramatic stroke carried out by General Sir Julian Byng on the southern British battlefield in France has, however, completely changed the outlook. Today the news comes through that the Austro-German enveloping movement in the Italian mountains has been definitely stopped, while the Italian resistance on the Piave is now unshakable. Thus has it come about that out of a position of the utmost gravity the Allies have now secured the controlling hand, for, not only has the enemy venture into Italian territory come to a sudden stop, but we have bitten well into the famous Hindenburg Line and look like making things even still more uncomfortable for the enemy in the main theatre of the war. Looking at matters in the large, we have every reason for satisfaction, the one outstanding feature of the situation being that in generalship we have completely got the whip hand of the enemy. As the American comment put it the other day, the Germans have still a lot to learn about war from the British.

"Straight Talk" to Russia.

While it is evident that the Maximalists are still anxious to negotiate peace terms with the enemy who, however, has declared that he will only negotiate with a Constituent Assembly, both Great Britain and America have made it known what they will think of such an action on the part of Russia should it take place. Interviewed by Reuter's correspondent, Lord Robert Cecil (doubtless speaking on behalf of the Government) expressed the opinion that he did not believe the action of the Russian Extremists represented the views of the Russian people, and he pointed out that such an action would be a direct breach of the Agreement of September, 1914. Lord Robert Cecil emphasized a point that will be endorsed by every honourable man, namely, that if the Russian nation approved of and adopted the proposal of the Maximalists, it would put them outside the pale of European councils. It is to be hoped that Lord Robert's views to the effect that the Russian nation will not confirm the action or approve of the Maximalists' proclamation are well founded. No matter; it is certain that the British Government, as Lord Robert says, will not recognize, in any way, such a Government as the Maximalists propose to set up.

American Government's Views.

The Americans have also made their attitude regarding the Russian situation quite clear. The officials at Washington, it is stated, regard the Bolshevik move for an armistice "as an act that will place Russia almost on the list of unfriendly nations, owing to the advantage the new course might give to Germany." This is "straight talking." The circumstances certainly justify it, and there need be no doubt regarding the attitude of Great Britain and America towards the Russian line should the Russians be as weak and foolish as to enter into peace negotiations now with the enemy.

Would-be Suicide's Promise.

The Chinese who was charged with attempting to commit suicide by jumping off a launch as it was approaching Kowloon City, was again before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Police Court this morning. It was now stated that the man's debts had been paid and that he was willing to go back to his home. In view of these circumstances, his Worship discharged him with a caution.

DAY BY DAY.

HE ALONE FAILS WHO GIVES UP AND LIES DOWN.

To-morrow's Anniversary.
To-morrow is the first anniversary of the Allies' demand for the surrender of the Greek mountain batteries.

The Dollar.
The opening rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 2s. 10.7/8d. The closing rate will be found on Page 1.

Motor Mishap.
We are asked to state that motor car No. 4, which recently knocked down a little girl, is from the Dragon Garage, and not the Exile Garage.

University Lecture.
In connection with the Engineering Society of the Hongkong University, Professor Warren is to lecture on Wednesday, at 8.45 p.m., on William Thomson and Lord Kelvin.

An Opium Case.
A Chinese was before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Magistrate's Court this morning, charged with being in possession of a quantity of non-Government opium. He pleaded guilty and was sentenced to six months' hard labour. The opium was confiscated.

Rubber Dividend.
Messrs. Benjamin and Potts advise us that the Sandycroft Rubber Company, Limited, has declared a second interim dividend of 7½ per cent. for the year ending 31st January, 1918. Transfer Books are closed from the 26th to 30th November, 1917.

The Begging Nuisance.
A beggar, whose clothes were extremely tattered, was before Mr. Dyer Ball, at the Magistrate's Court this morning, when Inspector Kent stated that the man had previously been sent to Canton but had come back. A fine of \$5 or 14 days' imprisonment, was imposed.

Opium in Cabbages.
At the Magistrate's Court this morning, before Mr. J. R. Wood, a Chinese was charged with having a quantity of opium in his possession. It was stated that the drug was concealed in some cabbages. His Worship imposed a fine of \$750 or three months' hard labour.

Typhoon Warning.
The telegram quoted below was received by the American Consulate General, Hongkong, from the Manila Observatory at 7 p.m. yesterday:—Cyclone or typhoon W. of northern Palawan, direction unknown.

The following telegram was received at 12.15 p.m. to-day:—Typhoon in about 114 degrees Long. E. and 11 degrees Lat. N. moving west.

A Cruel Indian.
An unemployed Indian watchman was charged before Mr. Dyer Ball, at the Police Court this morning, with being drunk. The man appeared to be still under the influence of drink; but, in reply to his Worship, said he was not drunk now, but still felt "crazy." Sergeant Blackman said that the man had evidently "been on a terrible jag" a fine of \$5 was imposed.

Unsatisfactory Evidence.
Before Mr. Dyer Ball, at the Police Court this morning, a Chinese was charged with stealing 90 cents from the pocket of a fellow-countryman. The evidence of the prosecution alleged that when an accident occurred in the Des Vaux Road on Saturday, a large crowd gathered, and a District Watchman saw the defendant put his hand into the other's pocket and steal a small bag containing the money. As the evidence given by the complainant was so unsatisfactory, his Worship discharged the man.

Stolen Money.
A Chinese, charged with stealing \$100 from a tallyman on board the s.s. Heungshan, told Mr. Dyer Ball, at the Magistrate's Court this morning, that he only stole \$55. Sergeant Blackman stated that defendant was making a noise on the ship, saying some one had stolen some money. On enquiries being made, suspicion fell upon the man who had been making the noise and after he had been arrested he took a detective to Yaumai where he produced \$55. Defendant's excuse was that he was in debt and stole the money to pay his way. Sentence of six weeks' hard labour was passed.

"THE NEXT WAR."

German General the Author.

General von Freytag-Loringhoven, who was Quartermaster-General in the field when Falkenhayn was Chief of the General Staff, and is now stationed in Berlin as Deputy Chief of the General Staff, has published a small book called "Deductions from the World War." General von Freytag is a writer of considerable ability, who passes as a "moderate" among the Prussian militarists. In view of his position, his book is something of a sensation, especially as his main object seems to be to explain to the public, with a show of candour, why Germany has not won, and cannot win, the War outright, and quietly to call attention to the main factors necessary for German success in "the next war."

The *Frankfurter Zeitung* publishes an interesting review of the book, with quotations and running comments. It says:—

The fundamental opinion of the General about the nature of our war, and so also about the situation and prospect, is characterized by a certain resignation in view of the experience of an unalterable reality. The power of radical decision of a world-war has slipped away from the armies; the strategic situation is conditioned by the world economic situation. Consequently, the unfavourable character of our world economic situation "explains the facts that ever new possibilities of resistance opened themselves up to our enemies, because the sea stood open to them, and that victories which once would have been absolutely decisive, and the conquest of whole kingdoms, have not brought us nearer to peace." Freytag says that the Germans were slow to understand "the limited effectiveness of purely military successes"; if they had won the Battle of the Marne, that would have given an entirely different shape to the War, and certainly have shortened it considerably. But "the great throw" against France did not succeed. Freytag says:—

The German offensive was not strong enough for the overthrow of the enemy. It was planned to effect a double encirclement. But the movement of the left wing was stopped in front of the fortifications of the Eastern frontier of France, which, in view of the rapid successes achieved against the Belgian fortresses, it was hoped to overcome. The encirclement of the French left wing was successful up to the front of Paris and over the Marne, but here found itself threatened in turn by encirclement and checked in its frontal advance.

Freytag insists that the Battle of the Marne was not a tactical success for the enemy, but proof that the German plan was incapable of success (undurchführbar). "When the attack across the Yser had failed, and further troops had to be transferred to the East," the war in the West became solely a war of position, and Germany had to fall back upon what Clausewitz called "an offensive with limited aim." Freytag cites the German attack on Verdun, and the Austrian in the Alps as mere efforts "to anticipate the enemy in a particular case," while "the initiative as a whole" was bound to pass to the enemy. The *Frankfurter Zeitung* particularly congratulates General von Freytag on destroying German "illusions" on this point, because "to the limitation of the strategic aim corresponds also the limitation of the final political success."

Freytag carries his display of frankness so far as to say that the "occasional" failure "at the beginning" to stick rigidly to the defensive "cost the Germans great sacrifices." He then says that Hindenburg and Ludendorff intended a defence, "which no longer clings to particular trench or a particular height," but he declares that their scheme required adequate reserves for counter-attacks, and sufficient munitions, whereas "there was often a lack of both in the defensive battles of 1915 and 1916 in the West." In all this part of his argument Freytag seems to be at considerable pains to insist upon the

"Limited forces and artillery" of the Germans.

and he says that such deficiencies caused the German authorities to abandon any idea that they may have had of restoring "the war of movement" by allowing the enemy to break through and then "throwing him back by the use of reserves."

Freytag quotes Napoleon in support of his own doctrine that the qualities of an army cannot, in the long run, counter-balance the numerical superiority of the enemy. He observes that victories slowly but surely wear armies, as well as defeat do, and so his motto is "limitation of aims for the present." But he points out that this situation does not mean that the war of position will dominate the future; on the contrary, the war of movement must always be the aim. It is for "policy," he says, "to prevent the recurrence of such a menacing situation, or, at any rate, to work with the object of securing to Germany greater freedom for violent and decisive blows in one direction." No doubt it is precisely from that point of view that General von Freytag himself examines and influences all the German peace manoeuvres.

General von Freytag then discusses the future of the German Army, and to judge from the quotations in the *Frankfurter Zeitung* his book is equally interesting as regards the defects discovered by the War and as regards the honesty of the new German talk about reduction of armaments. In a chapter called "Still Ready for War," Freytag calmly declares that the military demands presented to the Reichstag before the War were "a feeble minimum measure of the desirable," that in the course of the War "German armaments have been seen to be inadequate," and, finally, "that the Germans in the future must disregard doubts expressed on the other side, and in no circumstances allow the disproportion again to become so great as it was in the world-war between what is demanded and what has to be achieved in the event of war." He insists that the German reserve corps, which were formed after the beginning of the War, showed all the defects to be expected from young and freshly trained troops; and he says that "the advocates of a shorter period of service than the period of service in Germany before the War find just as little support for their views in the German new formations during the War." In order to make his point good, Freytag has to contrast with the original "Kitchener" divisions the "great English Army" which did not appear at the front in large numbers before the spring of 1918; he says, "a new creation indeed, but the very opposite of a loose improvisation."

Among the reforms which Freytag proposes in Germany is the organisation of training courses of about nine months for the older lieutenants. This would mean the establishment of a sort of Junior Staff College, and the most successful students would then be given a two-year course—instead of the ordinary three-year—at the Staff College in Berlin.

Freytag ends with a vigorous denunciation of pacifism, which he describes as sheer folly.

Seaman's Fight.

A seaman, named Williams, appeared before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, charged with fighting in Spring Garden Lane with another man named James Taylor, who did not appear. Taylor was out on \$10 bail and his Worship sentenced him. From the evidence, it appeared that the two men had a dispute and that blows followed. An Indian constable said that Taylor struck the first blow and that Williams was knocked down in the gutter and sustained a nasty cut over the eye. Williams stated that he was insulted and knocked down, cutting his eye on the curb. His Worship accepted this evidence and did not record a conviction against him, but bound him over in the sum of \$25 to be of good behaviour for six months.

TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

In a small city in Kansas there was recently a hospital for animals, principally horses, under the administration of a veterinary surgeon of wide repute in that part of the State. If a resident of that region were to return home now and were to lead his ailing quadruped up to the door of the old familiar hospital he would find there a sign informing him that the institution is now a garage and repair shop and beneath he would find the name of the late veterinary as proprietor. The village blacksmith of other days has frequently turned his establishment into a repair shop for motor cars, and the lively stable often becomes a garage in the fallow of time, but this is probably the first instance in which a car of equine silents turned his attention to doctoring tick motors.

John Henry Knight, pioneer motor-car builder in Great Britain, recently died at his home in Hale, Farnham. He was born in 1847 and educated as an engineer. It was in 1888 that he constructed in his home workshop a steam carriage, which for two or three years created quite a little wonder in his neighbourhood. After experiments lasting for several years, resulting in the "trusty" oil engine, he turned his attention to self-propelled vehicles. In 1895 he designed and constructed the first two-wheeled petrol-driven motor-car ever made in Great Britain. This was before the passing of the Motor Car Act of 1895, and the inventor was summoned by the local police and fined half a crown for permitting the machine to travel without being preceded by a man carrying a red flag. The car is now preserved in the museum of the Royal Automobile Club.

Shelling, bombardment, curtains of fire, drum fire, hurricane fire, barrage, and now "typhoon-fire" are expressions which have progressively indicated the increasing intensity of artillery action on the western front. Guns wheel to wheel and row behind row seem to be the present stage of development. Gun-fire now is less like a hurricane than an on-rolling tidal wave, smothering everything in its path. This is a policy which appears to result in a diminution of casualties on the attacking side. Otherwise the figures given would not be credible. A period of desultory trench warfare, raids, sniping, occasional excursions and alarms, seems more costly than a similar period devoted to attack behind protection of a barrage. The reports of the next drive may see employment of the expression "tidal-wave" fire.

Captain Lauretti's flight from Turin to London suggests that an ideal programme, drawn up before the war, for French spies belonging to the "Ligue des Gourmets," may yet some day be realised. With the aid of aeroplanes, it was hoped that their guests would taste each dish in the place where it was best, and yet finish dinner within reasonable time. "They will fly to Marseilles for a plate of bouillabaisse and a red mullet. Then to Bourg for a plump young chicken, and to Toulouse for a dish of green peas. Across to London for a slice of roast beef, and back to Valençay for the salad that can be found only in Normandy. A peach at Montreuil and some Gruyere cheese at Emmthal will conclude a meal perfect in every detail."

When Lord Mount Edgcombe, then Lord Vailort, was appointed to the Prince of Wales's household, a dreadful riddle ran through Society:—Who ought to clean the Prince's boots?—Why, of course, his Vailort (valet ought). It was characteristic of Prince Albert, and his desire to secure priggish companions for his son, that he chose Lord Vailort, "because he had not been educated at a public school"—which indeed was rather the impression which the youth's manner created. However, the manner was defective, for he had been for a short time at Harrow under Dr. Vasey.

LOCAL SPORT.

LEAGUE FOOTBALL.

DIVISION 1.

Club v. Navy.

Played on the Club Ground on Saturday, the teams were as follows:—Navy: Crocker, Black, Coaker, Smith, Cornish, Biggs, Hutchinson, Llewellyn, Byrne, Newcombe, Cape. Club: Goldenberg, Cava, McQuibben, Eslanson, Stewart, Rodgers, Wood, Goldenberg, Cassells, McTavish, Stalker.

Referee:—Lt. Dickinson, Middlesex Regt.

The Club kicked off before a large crowd of spectators. The Navy only fielded nine men at the start, but their team was completed soon afterwards. Even play characterised the first twenty minutes of the game, both ends being visited in turn. The Club forwards did not keep up enough, which gave the Navy backs every chance of clearing. This was most noticeable with the outside left. After twenty minutes play the Navy went away in fine style, Cornish hitting the upright with a terrific drive. The ball rebounded into play, and Byrne, obtaining possession, put the ball well out of the reach of Goldenberg. From the kick-off, the Club came away on the left, only to find Black and Coaker much too good for them. The Club forwards did not appear likely to beat the defence. Half-time:—Navy, 1; Club, 0.

The standard of football fell away very much in the second half. Far too much taking the man and not the ball spoiled the game, some of the Club players sinning very much in this respect. The referee awarded the Navy a penalty, which was very much resented by the Club. After consulting the linesmen, the referee held to his decision, and Coaker made no mistake, thus giving the Navy a lead of two goals. Another penalty followed in quick succession, this time against the Navy for hands. Stalker took the kick and drove the ball past Crocker. The Club made a great effort to draw level, but they could not get past the backs. Just before time penalty number three was awarded the Navy. Coaker drove the ball above the goalie's head, hitting the inside of the bar, and rebounded into the net. Result:—Navy, 3; Club, 1.

The Navy quite deserved their win, playing far the better football. Hutchinson put in some fine centres. The Navy have a splendid defence, no doubt the best in the Colony. For the Club, McTavish played well as also did Rodgers, in the half back line. A collection was made on the ground in support of the "Heather Day" Funds, which should materially assist a good cause.

DIVISION 2.

South China Athletic v. 88th Co. R.G.A.

Played on the Navy Ground on Saturday last before a large crowd, this match resulted in a win for the S.C.A. by 2 goals to nil.

The Chinese thoroughly deserved their win and two clear goals does not flatter them in any way. They were much quicker on the ball than were the Gunners, their combination being quite a feature of the game. 88th Co. have quite a good team and should finish well up in the league table at the end of the season.

CRICKET.

Kowloon v. University. These teams met at Kowloon on Saturday, when an interesting game ended in victory for the visitors by six wickets and 20 runs. This was mainly due to the good batting of Ramjith, Redmond and Marley. The home side was weak in bowling. Scores:—

Kowloon.	
Major Robertson, c and b	6
Redmond, b Marley	33
A. A. Claxton, b Redmond	5
B. E. Lindell, b Marley	5
J. P. Robinson, c and b Marley	5
I. McConnell, b Marley	9
K. R. Macaskill, c Hall, b	25
Redmond, b Marley	22
L. J. Blackburn, b Marley	7
W. T. Elson, b Marley	13
L. E. W. Hodge, b Marley	0
H. Overy, c and b Marley	0
R. Peatorji, not out	1
Extras	6
Total	132

Bowling.	
Marley	16.2 0 72 6
Redmond	16 3 54 4

University.	
A. H. Ramjith, b Overy	72
W. Gittins, b Peatorji	7
W. Hall, run out	2
J. D. Wright, run out	5
J. A. Redmond, not out	33
G. E. Marley, l.b.w., b	29
Claxton	4
Extras	4
Total	152

V. Atienza, D. K. Smy, J. M. Jack, J. O. Thivy, G. Hall did not bat.

Bowling.	
Peatorji	9 0 44 1
Macaskill	4 0 35 0
Claxton	8 4 0 44 1
Overy	4 0 25 1

Civil Service v. R.E.

Played on the Civil Service ground, and resulted in another disappointing draw for the home team. The Sappers turned up well to time, but, through waiting for one or two, the Civil Servants delayed the start for over half an hour; thus, probably doing themselves out of the coveted other two points. It was thus in their preceding three drawn games, and the Happy Valley side cannot complain that time has robbed them of victory, when they themselves are so dilatory. Winning the toss, Civil Service decided to bat first and sent in Dixon and Goodall. The latter, after playing a ball on to his pads, was dismissed l.b.w. !. Wicket took his place and soon got busy, but, after a lusty 19, was beaten by an insidious ball from Reakes, as was Dixon shortly after. With three good wickets down for 44, things looked none too rosy for the batting side, but Bradbury and Lambie getting together, the score was raised to 118 before the former put his leg in front after a nicely-played 33. Now that Bradbury has discarded his "stone-wall" tactics, his cricket is much more attractive and useful. Great and well deserved applause was given to Lucas for the catch that dismissed Bird; it was left-handed, low, and on the boundary. In fact, the fielding of the visitors was very fine. Ling being hit in the neighbourhood of his neck by a rising ball, and sent back l.b.w., the innings closed for 143. Crippwell capturing 5 wickets for 27 runs. The Engineers responded with 94 for 8 wickets, Hamilton accounting for five of them at a cost of 27 runs. McGregor, Waller and Lucas reached double figures. Scores:—

Civil Service.	
W. Dixon, b Reakes	15
D. M. Goodall, l.b.w., b Crippwell	49
R. C. Wicket, b Reakes	19
B. W. Bradbury, l.b.w., b	23
Adams	57
P. T. Lambie, b Crippwell	57
E. W. Hamilton, c Reakes, b	9
Crippwell	0
R. E. O. Bird, c Lucas, b Crippwell	1
H. E. Mr. O. Severn, O.M.G., c Adams, b Reakes	1
W. H. Edmunds, c Adams, b	2
Crippwell	3
J. O. O. Fletcher, not out	7
F. J. Ling, l.b.w., b Reakes	13
Extras	13
Total	143

Bowling.	
Crippwell	9 27 5
White	9 20 0
Reakes	9 28 4
Adams	8 27 1
Townsend	3 18 0

Royal Engineers.	
Sgt. McGregor, b Hamilton	17
Sgt. Gordon, l.b.w., b	9
Hamilton	2
Corpl. Adams, b Hamilton	2
Sgt. Waller, c Hamilton, b	26
H. E. Mr. Severn	2
L. Wahl, b Hamilton	2
O. Q. M. S. Reakes, c Bird, b	2
Hamilton	16
L. Opl. Lucas, b H. E. Mr.	1
Sgt. Crippwell, b Ling	1
Sgt. Millard, not out	1
Sgt. White, not out	5
Sgt. Townsend, did not bat	13
Extras	13
Total (8 wkts.)	94

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

POULTRY.

OUR HOUSE FED CAPONS AND CHICKENS

ARE THE BEST IN THE EAST. TENDER EATING, DELICATE FLAVOUR—TRY THEM.

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Bowling.	
Hamilton	12 27 5
Bird	7 25 0
Wicket	4 12 0
H. E. Mr. Severn	3 12 2
Ling	3 5 1

Craigengower v. Navy. This was an easy victory for Craigengower, who passed the Navy score of 107 with five wickets in hand. For the winners Graham made a useful 52, while Abbas was only three behind this total. The former also got six wickets for 46. The Rev. Mr. Hastings alone stood up against the bowling, contributing a well-played 47. Scores:—

Navy.	
Comm. Gibson, b Graham	1
Sgt. Hack, b Graham	19
Rev. Hastings, b Graham	47
Surgeon Smith, b Graham	4
Sgt. Lt. Cary, b Abbas	0
Asst. Paymaster Robinson b	1
Graham	0
Asst. Paymaster Wild, b	0
Abbas	0
Surgeon Wylie, b Graham	11
A. B. Henly, run out	5
Writer Staley, b Grimmett	8
Private Moriarty, not out	5
Extras	3
Total	107

Bowling.	
Graham	15 5 2 48 6
Grimmett	9 0 27 1
Abbas	6 0 28 2

Craigengower.	
J. D. Norris, c Cary b Gibson	3
M. Abbas, c Moriarty b Hastings	49
W. Graham not out	52
T. Thomson, c Cary b Smith	1
A. Grimmett, b Hastings	0
B. Bass, b Henly	10
F. Rapp, L. A. Rose, F. Thompson, T. Ford and F. Schnepel did not bat.	
Extras	2
Total	117

Bowling.	
Rev. Hastings	10 13 1 2
Comm. Gibson	5 30 1
Surgeon Smith	3 35 1
Hack	3 18 0
Henly	1 20 3 1

Coconut Oil. Mr. J. R. Gardiner appeared before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, to defend a Chinese who was charged with the unlawful possession of 28 barrels of coconut oil, valued at nearly \$1,000. Mr. Gardiner stated that the man's story was that he was a middle party between two other men. His Worship decided to adjourn the case for a week.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED.
WANTED TO BORROW \$600 Good interest, guarantee and security—Urgent answer to "Will." c/o "Hong-kong Telegraph"

HEATHER DAY. CENTRAL DISTRICT.

LADIES assisting in the sale of Badges, collecting, etc., are requested to call at the City Hall on TUESDAY, 27th inst., between the hours of 5 P.M. and 6 P.M., to receive their Boards, Pins and Baskets, etc.

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET—ON MONTHLY TENANCY—Godown, House, &c. situated on M. L. I. Shaukiwan, known as Black-head's Soap Works. Apply to Lowe Bingham & Matthews.

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TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENT.

JOINT SERVICE of the

"NEDERLAND" AND "ROTTERDAM LLOYD" Royal Mail Lines.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship

"GROTIUS," having arrived from SAN FRANCISCO, consignees of cargo are hereby notified that all goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra-hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co. Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No claim will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns, and all goods remaining undelivered after noon the 30th November, will be subject to rent.

All claims against the steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before the 4th December, or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 29th November, at 10 a.m. by the Company's Surveyors Messrs. Goddard & Douglas.

No Insurance whatsoever has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN-LIN. Agents.

Hongkong, 24th November, 1917.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "ECUADOR"

From SAN FRANCISCO, HONOLULU, JAPAN PORTS, SHANGHAI & MANILA.

The above mentioned vessel having arrived from above ports, Consignees of cargo are hereby informed that their cargo is being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra-hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co. Ltd., Kowloon, and stored at Consignees' Risk.

Consignees of cargo are hereby notified that they must produce an Import Permit signed by the Superintendent of Imports & Exports Hongkong before bill of lading can be countersigned.

All broken, chafed and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined on Saturday 1st Dec. 1917, at 10 a.m.

All claims must be presented within a month of the steamer's arrival here, after which they cannot be recognized.

No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns and all goods remaining undelivered after December 3rd 1917, will be subject to rent.

No fire insurance whatever will be effected.

Consignees are requested to send in their bills of lading for countersignature immediately.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.
R. C. MORION,
General Agent.

Hongkong, 26th November, 1917.

KONINKLYKE PAKET-VAART MAATSCHAPPY.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship

"S.S. JACOB"

having arrived, Consignees of cargo by her are hereby notified that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra-hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Ltd., whence and/or from the Wharves delivery may be obtained. Goods not cleared by the 3rd December, 1917, will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 3rd December, 1917, at 10 a.m.

Claims against the steamer must be presented in writing within ten days after arrival of steamer, otherwise they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by the undersigned in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN-LIN. Agents.

Hongkong, 26th November, 1917.

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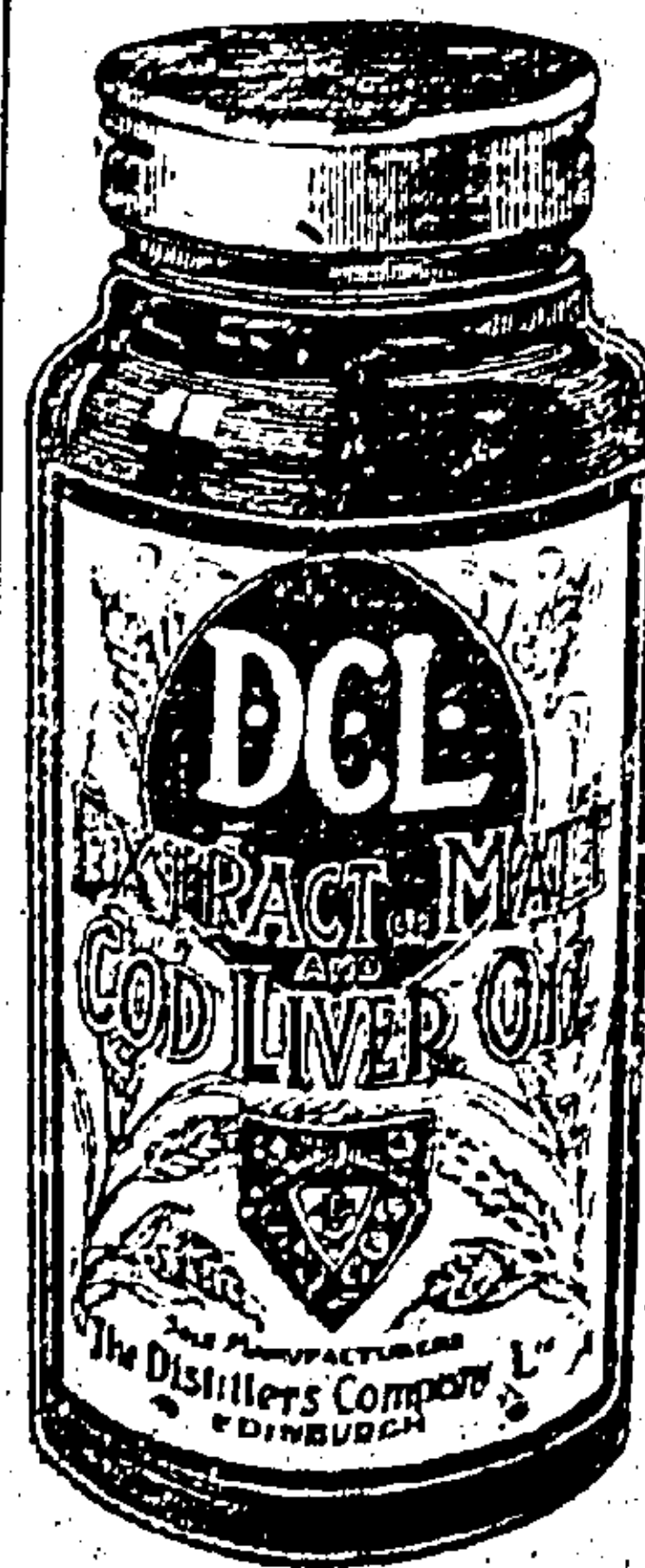
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Hongkong, 1st April, 1917.E. V. D. Parr,
Superintendent.

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SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama...	Mishima Maru Capt. Nishimura	T. 16,000 {TUES. 11th Dec., at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama...	Suwa Maru Capt. Sekine	T. 21,000 {FRI. 14th Dec., at 11 a.m.
NAGASAKI, Kobe and Yokohama...	Nikko Maru Capt. Takeda	T. 9,600 {FRI. 14th Dec., at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama...	Benten Maru Capt. Yamamoto	T. 8,000 {SATURDAY. 1st Dec.
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HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

Regular Service of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in state-rooms and Saloon and Excellent Cuisine.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOSHOW AND RETURN.
(Occupying 8 to 10 days.)

Steamships.	Captain	Leaving.
Hailong...	J. W. Evans	TUES. 27th Nov., at noon.
Hailan ...	A. E. Hodgins	FRI. 30th Nov., at noon.

FOR SWATOW.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blakes Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to

Douglas Lapraik & Co.,
General Managers.INDO-CHINA STEAM
NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

(Projected Sailings from Hongkong.—Subject to Alteration).

For	Steamship	On
SHANGHAI	Wingsang	Thurs. 29th Nov. at d'light.
MANILA	Loongsang	Fri. 30th Nov. at 3 p.m.
MANILA	Tuansang	Fri. 7th Dec. at 3 p.m.

CALCUTTA LINE.—Three sailings per month from Hongkong to Calcutta calling at Singapore and Penang.

Returning from Calcutta steamers proceed to Kobe and Moji, frequently calling at Shanghai.

These steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with Electric Light and carry a fully qualified surgeon. This line is temporarily discontinued owing to the war. Particulars on application.

SHANGHAI LINE.—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation, and through tickets can be obtained for Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai.

Through Bills of Lading are issued to all Northern and Yangtze Ports.

MANILA LINE.—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Saturday.

HAI PHONG LINE.—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at other when gain accommodation for passengers.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kadal, Javalon, Labuan, Tawao and Lahad Dato.

TIENTSIN LINE.—A regular service is run from March to October between Hongkong and Tientsin calling at Wailai and Chiao.

Under Straits Government Passport Regulations.

All European Passengers, leaving the Colony for Straits Settlement, are required to produce on arrival at destination passports with their Photographs and description affixed thereto.

For Freight or passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.

Telephone No. 215.

General Managers.

AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE—NEW YORK.

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FORWARDERS.
TOURIST AGENTS.AMERICAN EXPRESS TRAVELLERS CHEQUES—
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SHIPPING NEWS.

N.Y.K. Dividend Decided.

Though no definite decision had yet been reached by the Directors of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, it was expected, as mentioned the other day, that the Company would pay a dividend for the last term of 50 per cent., and as in the preceding term, set aside a sum of ¥5,000,000 as a special reserve. This expectation has come true, the Directors having reached a decision to that effect on the 13th instant, and announced it to the shareholders yesterday, says the "Japan Chronicle" of November 15. The proposed increase of the Company's capital has also been finally decided upon by the Directors.

South American Freights Raised.

The Department of Communications has granted permission for the increase of Fourth American freight rates applied for by the Toyo Kisen Kaisha. The increase is by over 10 per cent in silk textiles; over 30 per cent in oils, pulp, straw, bread, tinned food, brushes, porcelain, etc., over 40 per cent in peanuts, tea, mats and matting, etc., and over 50 per cent in rice, sulphur, sleepers, bean oil, cement, glass bottles, etc. The increased rates will become operative beginning with the Seiso-maru, sailing from Kobe on the 6th instant— "Japan Chronicle."

O.S.K. South Seas Service.

It will be remembered that some time ago the Osaka Shosen Kaisha appealed to the Government to transfer the subsidy paid for the company's North American service to a new South Seas service contemplated. The company has not yet received any instructions from the Government regarding the appeal, but has been steadily making preparations for the inauguration of the contemplated service. The preliminary arrangements being now nearly over it is expected that the service will be shortly opened. It will take the form of an extension of the Bombay line and provide a regular service to the Dutch Indies and the various islands in the South Seas.— "Japan Chronicle."

Payment of Wages to
Torpedoed Seamen.

At a recent meeting of the council of the Mercantile Marine Service Association attention was drawn to the circularly issued by the Board of Trade with respect to the payment of extra wages to seamen from ships sunk by war risks, and emphasis having been laid upon the fact that the arrangements specially excluded masters of ships from the benefits of the scheme it was agreed that representations should be made pointing out the injustice of the distinction. Correspondence has ensued upon the subject, and the secretary of the Mercantile Marine Service Association has now been informed that it is more difficult to deal with the position of the shipmasters than that of the officers in view of the fact that masters are placed in a different position by the Merchant Shipping Acts. It is understood, however, that the Government are in communication with the principal shipowners' associations with regard to the treatment of masters' expenses as an act of grace in the same way as these of the officers and crew.

Japanese Shipping Market.

As the war drags on the demand for shipping is naturally growing, says the "Japan Chronicle" of the 10th instant. It is reported that the price of ships has witnessed a further sharp rise of late in England. Japanese firms are continually approached by British firms with proposals for chartering ships, but inasmuch as the charter rates are limited by the British Government to 42½ shillings, the negotiations for charter are not usually successfully concluded. To make the situation worse for Britain, the Japanese Government recently issued an order for the control of war-time shipping, and pursues the policy of absolutely prohibiting individual shipowners chartering their ships to foreign countries. In these circumstances, Britain is said to be in a bad plight for want of tonnage. It is said that on the 8th instant a certain Japanese firm in Kobe was approached by a British firm with an offer to purchase a steamship of 5,000 tons at the rate of ¥150 per ton.

NOTICES.

WELLS FARGO & CO.
EXPRESS.

FORWARDERS TO ALL PARTS OF THE
WORLD. SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO THE
SHIPPING OF TOURISTS' BAGGAGE AND PUR-
CHASES. TRAVELLERS' CHEQUES CASHED.

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KONINKLYKE PAKETVAART MAATSCHAPPY.

ROYAL PACKET NAVIGATION CO.

This vessel plies regularly between HONGKONG & BELAWAN
OELI (Sumatra) via Swatow.
Next Sailings from Hongkong:

This vessel has excellent saloon accommodation for a limited
number of passengers, is fitted with all modern conveniences
and carries a duly qualified surgeon.

For freight and passage apply to—
Yok Building, Tel. 1574. JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.
Hongkong, 30th Dec., 1916. Agents.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.
U. S. MAIL LINE.

Operating the new First Class Steamers
"ECUADOR," "VENEZUELA" and "COLOMBIA,"
14,000 tons each,
Hongkong to San Francisco,
via Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu.

THE SUNSHINE BELT.
The most comfortable route to America and Europe.

Sailings from Hongkong at noon.
s.s. "ECUADOR" Dec. 4th.
s.s. "COLOMBIA" Dec. 31st.
s.s. "VENEZUELA" Jan. 30th, 1918.

These steamers have the most modern equipment including over-
head electric fans and electric lighting ALL LOWER BERTHS &
Large Comfortable Staterooms (all single and two berths only).

The Safety and Comfort of Passengers is our First Consideration. Special
care is given to the cuisine, and the attendance on passengers cannot be surpassed.
Tickets are interchangeable with the Toyo Kisen Kaisha and the Canadian
Pacific Ocean Service, Ltd.

For further information, rates, literature, schedules etc.,
Apply to—
Company's Office in—
ALEXANDRA BUILDING,
Chater Road.
Telephone No. 141.

HONGKONG, CANTON, MACAO
& WEST RIVER STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO
STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., & CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

Single Fare by Night Steamer \$ 7.00
Return Fare by Night (available also for return by day steamer) 12.00
Single Fare by Day Steamer 6.00
Return Fare by Day Steamer 11.00

HONGKONG TO CANTON. | CANTON TO HONGKONG

MONDAY, 26th NOVEMBER, 1917.
10.00 p.m. Kinsan. | 4.00 p.m. Fatsan.

TUESDAY, 27th NOVEMBER, 1917.
8.00 a.m. Mohan. | 8.00 a.m. Heungshan.
10.00 p.m. Fatsan. | 4.30 p.m. Kinsan.

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

S.S. Sui An Tons 1,651. | S.S. Sui Tai Tons 1,651.
HONGKONG TO MACAO.

Week days at 8 a.m. and 2 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok
Street Wharf. Sundays, at 9 a.m. and 1 p.m. from the Company's
Wing Lok Street Wharf.

MACAO TO HONGKONG.

Week days at 7.30 a.m. and 2 p.m. Sundays at 7.30 a.m. and 3 p.m.

EXCURSION TO MACAO.

SUNDAY, 2nd DECEMBER, 1917.

The Company's Steamship
"SUI AN"

Will depart from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf at
9 a.m. and return from Macao at 3 p.m.

N.B.—The Company will also run a steamer from Macao on Sunday at 7.30
a.m. and from Hongkong at 1 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.
The attention of the Public is drawn to the special facilities afforded by the
Police Department of the Macao Government. Passes are issued at the Police
Station facing the Company's Wharf thus obviating delay and trouble in having to
apply at this Head Police Station for permits.

Fares: Saloon, Single \$3, Return \$5.
FARES AS USUAL.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO
STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., THE CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.,
AND THE INDU-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

CANTON-WUHOW LINE.

S.S. SAINAM 588 Tons, and S.S. NANNING 569 Tons.
One of the above Steamers leaves Canton for Wuhow every
Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at about 8 a.m. and the other
leaves Wuhow for Canton on the same days at 8.30 a.m. Round
trips take about 5 days. Passengers can return to Hongkong or vice
versa by the Company's direct Steamers LINTAN and SANUI.
These vessels have superior Cabin accommodation and are lighted
throughout by electricity. Electric Fan in each Cabin.

Booking Office open daily (Sundays excepted) 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.
Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the—
HONGKONG, CANTON, & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.
40, EL MARIAGE, 1st Floor, Over the 1st Floor.

VESSELS LOADING AND TO LOAD.

Destination.	Vessel's Name.	For Freight Apply To	To be Dis- patched.
JAPAN AND COAST PORTS.			
Tientsin	Haichow	J. M. Co.	27. Nov.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Haichow	D. L. Co.	27. Nov.
Shanghai	Sunning	B. & S.	27. Nov.
Shanghai	Titaroom	J.C.J. L.	28. Nov.
Shanghai	Shantung	B. & S.	29. Nov.
Shanghai	Wingang	J. M. Co.	29. Nov.
Manila	Longgang	J. M. Co.	30. Nov.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Haichow	D. L. Co.	30. Nov.
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Beipien M.	N. Y. K.	1. Dec.
Shanghai	Shenaking	B. & S.	1. Dec.
Kobe	Totomi M.	N. Y. K.	2. Dec.
Manila	Yuensang	J. M. Co.	7. Dec.
Kobe	Ijibodas	J.C.J. L.	9. Dec.
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Mishima M.	N. Y. K.	11. Dec.
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Suwa M.	N. Y. K.	14. Dec.
Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama	Nikko M.	N. Y. K.	14. Dec.

SHIPPING.

JAVA-SAN FRANCISCO

via SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, JAPAN and HONOLULU

fortnightly joint service of the

"NEDERLAND" and "ROTTERDAM LLOYD" Royal Mail Lines.

Next departure from HONGKONG:

Steamers	tons	Sailings
To SAN FRANCISCO Goentoor	10,000	5th Dec.
Rindjani	8,000	19th Dec.
Rembrandt	10,000	
To SINGAPORE and JAVA		
Orang	8,000	1st Dec.
Koningin der Nederlanden	15,000	15th Dec.
Opair	8,000	29th Dec.
Vondel	10,000	

These superior passenger-steamers have excellent accommodation for first
and second class saloon passengers.

For further particulars apply to:

TELEPHONE 1574-1575-1576. JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN
Agents.

NOTICE.

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TICKETS SUPPLIED to ALL PARTS of the WORLD at
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CASHED.

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Cook's "FAR EASTERN TRAVELLER'S GAZETTE,"
containing Sailings and Fares from the Far East to all parts
of the World, will be forwarded free on application.

Telephone No. 122. HONGKONG HOTEL BUILDINGS, HONGKONG.
also SHANGHAI, PEKING, YOKOHAMA, MANILA.
Chief Office: LUDGATE CIRCUS, LONDON, E.C.

NOTICE.

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KWAISHA.
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Cable Address:—"IWASAKI,"
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ern Union, and Bentley's.

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ING & CO., MANILA—Messrs.
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For Particulars, apply to—

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Manager, 4

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CONSIGNEES

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO.,
LIMITED,
AND
CHINA MUTUAL STEAM
NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

Consignees per Co's Steamer

"ATREUS"

are hereby notified that the Cargo
will be discharged into Holt's
Wharf, Kowloon, where it will
lie at Consignee's risk. The
Cargo will be ready for delivery
from Godown on and after 22nd
November.

Options cargo will be landed
unless notice has been given
prior to steamer's arrival.

All broken, chafed, and damag-
ed goods are to be left in the
Godowns, where they will be
examined on any Tuesdays and
Fridays between the hours of
10.45 a.m. and noon within the
free storage period.

No claims will be admitted
after the Goods have left the
steamer's Godown, and all Goods
remaining undelivered after the
23th November, will be subject
to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer
must be presented to the under-
signed on or before the 12th Dec.
or they will not be recognised.
No fire Insurance will be
effected.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

Agents.

Hongkong, 1st November, 1917.

TO-DAY'S NEW ADVERTISEMENT



COLONIAL SECRETARY'S DEPARTMENT.

No. S. 296.—It is hereby notified that sealed tenders in duplicate, which should be clearly
marked "Tender for Quarries" will be received at this Office until Noon on Monday, the 3rd day of
December, 1917, for the letting of the undermentioned Granite Quarries at Hongkong, Kowloon, and
the New Territories, for one year from the 1st January, 1918.

Each tender must be accompanied by a receipt to the effect that the tenderer has deposited in the
Colonial Treasury a sum of \$50 as a pledge of the bona fides of his offer, which sum shall be forfeited to
the Crown if the tenderer refuses to carry out his tender and comply with the conditions hereinafter
contained, should the tender be accepted.

The Government does not bind itself to accept the highest or a y tender.

Forms of tender can be obtained from the Director of Public Works.

Conditions of letting and plans of the Quarries can be seen on application to the Principal Land
Surveyor, P.W.D.

PARTICULARS OF THE QUARRIES.

Quarry Lot No.	Approximate Area in Acres.	Upset Crown Rent.
Tsai Tsz Mui No. 2.	12.02	\$ 800
Shaukiwan Nos. 3 & 4.	73.90	3,200
Hok Un No. 5.	8.44	2,100
Ma Tau Kok No. 7.	6.70	700
Do. No. 8.	4.60	1,800
Ma Ti No. 9.	1.94	200
Jordan Road No. 13.	4.65	1,000
Yau-mat No. 11.	2.98	1,600
Ngau Tau Kok No. 6.	2.00	800
Ngau Tau Kok Nos. 1-5, 7, 8, 10, 13, 20 & 25.	10.12	1,300
Ngau Tau Kok Nos. 9, 11-14, 21, & 22.	3.30	500
Cha Kwo Ling Nos. 1-30.	24.56	2,700
Sai Tso Wan Nos. 1-16.	16.53	600
Lyemun Nos. 1-25.	26.44	3,000
Fuk Tsun Heung No. 12.	4.29	1,200

W.G. HUMPHREYS
& CO.

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Crude Oil Engines
direct coupled to dy-
namos, Centrifugal
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Stocks & spares al-
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Goodlass Wall & Co.,
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metal.

Plastic Cement for
furnaces.

Bolinder's direct

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Engine from 5--500

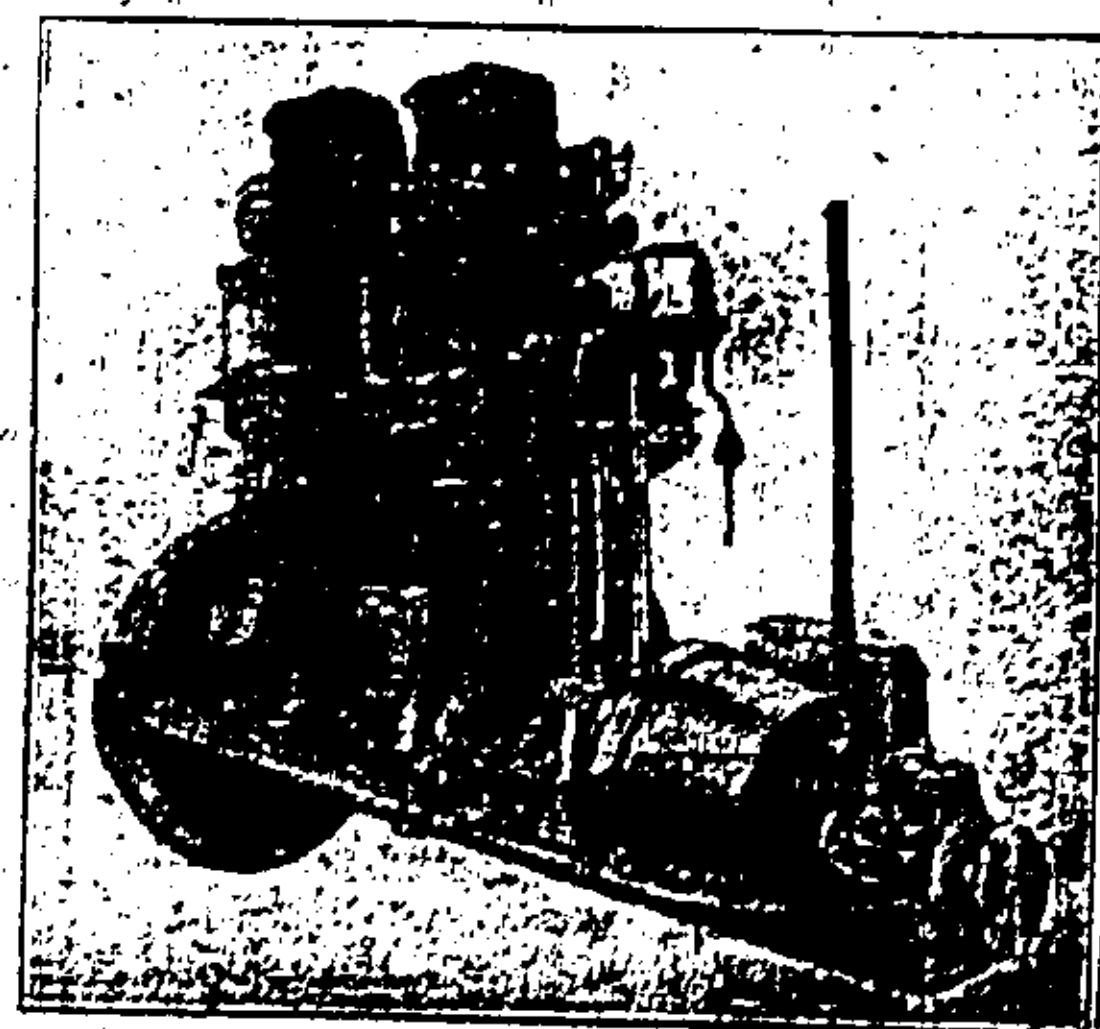
B.H.P. The Engine

for economy and

reliability with in-

visible exhaust.

Stocks kept.



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TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "MANIFESTO" HONGKONG.

Codes Used: AI, A.B.J. 3th Edition; Engineering, First and Second Editions; Western Union and Watkins.
Dock Owners, Ship Builders, Marine and Land Engineers, Boiler Makers.

Iron and Brass Founders, Forge Masters, Electricians.

ACETYLENE CUTTING AND WELDING FOR SHIP AND BOILER REPAIR

Modern up-to-date plant operated by our own specially trained
workmen under expert European supervision.
All classes of light steel work manufactured by the above process.
Tanks, Drums, Ventilators, Pipes, &c., &c.

THE DIMENSIONS OF DOCKS AND SLIPS ARE AS FOLLOWS:—					
NAME OF DOCK OR SLIP	LENGTH OR KEEL BLOCKS	ENTRANCE BREADTH	DEPTH OVER BILL AT LOWEST SPRING TIDES	SIZE OF TIDE	SPRINGS
KOWLOON					
No. 1 Dock, Kowloon	100'	36' 10" bottom	20'	1' 6"	
No. 2 Dock, Kowloon	221'	31' 11"	17' 6"	1' 6"	
No. 3 Dock, Kowloon	221'	31' 11"	17' 6"	1' 6"	
Patent Slip No. 4, Kowloon	221'	31' 11"	17' 6"	1' 6"	
Patent Slip No. 5, Kowloon	221'	31' 11"	17' 6"	1' 6"	
TAIKOKE-SHUI					
Commuting Dock	241'	45'	20'	1' 6"	
Harbour Dock	241'	45'	20'	1' 6"	
Lowest Dock	241'	45'	20'	1' 6"	

Please Address Enquiries to the Chief Manager.

R. M. DYER, B.Sc., M.I.M.E., Kowloon Dock, Hongkong.

TOWN OFFICE.
QUEEN'S BUILDINGS.
Telephone No. 20, Hongkong.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from Page 1.)

RUSSIA AND PEACE.

Germany's Preliminary Conditions.

Petrograd, November 24. The Mayor of Petrograd announces that the Germans have declined to receive a Maximilian deputation and declared that the only way to negotiate peace was with the Constituent Assembly. The German preliminary conditions of entering on negotiations include the withdrawal of the Russians for a hundred kilometres, they themselves holding their present positions.

Russians Evacuate Positions.

Amsterdam, November 24. A telegram from Tarnopol announces that the Russians are preparing to evacuate Greymalov and Skelat in East Galicia. The advanced positions have already been evacuated.

A Petrograd news agency in announcing the text of the communication sent to the Foreign Embassies at Petrograd as regards the armistice, says it proposes an immediate truce on all fronts with a view to negotiating peace without annexations or indemnities, based on the principle of the independence of nations and the right to determine their own future and development.

The Vienna "Freidenkblatt" states that peace with Russia would break down the Entente's war policy by exploding the British blockade.

In connection with the Bolshevik truce offer General Ludendorff with a large staff has left for the Russian front.

America's Attitude.

Washington, November 24. Officials regard the Bolshevik move for an armistice with a view to peace negotiations as an act that will place Russia almost on the list of unfriendly nations, owing to the advantage the new course might give Germany.

THE ITALIAN FRONT.

Enemy Thrusts Repulsed.

Rome, November 24. An Italian official message states: Powerful enemy thrusts between Asago Plateau and the Brenta failed. Our cannon shots threw into the river the enemy attempting to cross the Piave in boats. We repulsed an attack southward of Lefimia in Albania.

A wireless German official message states: Italian attacks westward of Brenta and between the Brenta and the Piave failed.

BREAD FAMINE IN AUSTRIA.

Zurich, November 24.

A bread famine threatens Vienna. A communication posted outside the Vienna town hall states that both the Rumanian and home harvests are far below expectations and have failed to meet the demands. The communication adds that negotiations for the supply of corn from Hungary are at a standstill owing to the counter-demand for coal.

SUBMARINE DESTROYED.

Washington, November 24.

It is officially stated that a patrolling destroyer sighted a periscope. Going at full speed the destroyer dropped a depth charge on the submarine's course. The submarine was obviously damaged and rose to the surface. Circling it, the destroyer opened fire which was not returned. The destroyer tried to tow the submarine but the latter sank.

THE PALESTINE CAMPAIGN.

Samuel's Tomb Bombarded.

London, November 24.

A Palestine official message states: We stormed on Wednesday Nebesam Hill, which is the site of the ancient city of Mizpah, five thousand yards to the westward of the Jerusalem-Nabulus Road. We beat off repeated counter-attacks. The enemy bombarded the Mosque containing the traditional tomb of the Prophet Samuel, which we carefully avoided. Our mounted troops who approached Beitunia on Wednesday were forced back by a strong counter-attack. We are now holding Beitardelka. The weather is bright and cold. Monday's successful action westward of Kuryetelena was due to the gallantry of the Somerset, Wiltshire and Gurkha regiments.

CHINESE BANK NOTES.

Loan to Save the Situation.

A domestic loan will be floated shortly (says the Peking Daily News of November 14) for the express purpose of redeeming the note issues of the two Government banks. The proceeds of the proposed Boxer Indemnities will be offered as security and the interest will be fixed at as high a rate and the redemption within as short a term as possible in order to attract investors.

A special Commission will be appointed consisting of the Inspector-General of the Maritime Customs, the Governor and Deputy Governor of the Bank of China and the Managing Director and General Manager of the Bank of Communications. The appointment of such a Commission and its proposed personnel will greatly help to inspire confidence in the people. It is expected that the value of the notes will rise steadily instead of falling in the course of the next few days.

The steady fall in the value of the Peking notes of the Bank of China and Bank of Communications has caused great alarm in official quarters. Arrangements are now being made to enhance their value by facilitating remittance of Peking notes to ports at specially favourable

able rates. The publication of this news in the local press has had the welcome result of raising the current value of the notes from 65 cents to the dollar to 70.5 cents in the space of two days, and it is expected that the rate ruling four weeks ago will at least be maintained for the time being until more definite arrangements have been made for improving the depreciated paper.

No. 1, Hongkong, V. A. D. There will be no lecture or drill next Friday, "Heather Day." Dr. Koch has kindly consented to lecture on "Sanitation" on Friday December 14, at 10.15 a.m. — W. Wilkinson, Acting Adjutant and Hon. Sec.

Alice Memorial Hospital. The Hon. Treasurer of the Alice Memorial and Affiliated Hospitals begs to acknowledge with thanks the following donations to the funds of the Hospitals: — Mr. Chan Tung Shung, \$103; Canton Nanyang Bro. Tobacco Co., \$100; Old Clothes Dealers' Guild, \$30.

The Colony's Health. During last week there were two fatal cases of diphtheria notified, as well as two non-fatal occurrences of enteric fever and one non-fatal case of paratyphoid fever. All were Chinese save the last-named, in which the sufferer was a Britisher.

THE PRUSSIAN GRIP.

Mr. Churchill on the Value of the Last Step.

Mr. Winston Churchill, the Minister of Munitions, at an Aldwych Club luncheon recently, spoke strongly against an inconclusive peace.

Sir Hedley le Bas, who presided, said that London had its eye on the Ministry just now, because when the War Cabinet made up its mind that we were to have a little retaliation on Germany for the air raids it was Mr. Churchill who would have to provide the necessary material. He told a diverting story about Mr. Lloyd George and Mr. Churchill. In the days before the war a newspaper announced that they were such close rivals for the Premiership that when Mr. Asquith was about to resign they were not even on speaking terms. "I was rather concerned at that," said the chairman, "because I was to play in a golf foursome with them. I found them on the tee when I arrived, quite good friends, and when they came to a difficult putt they talked it over. Mr. Churchill said: 'George, they say we are rivals for the Premiership. I will put you for it.' Neither got it." (Laughter.)

Mr. Churchill said that we were now entering upon the eternal phase of the war, and it was the time to talk, not of peace, although we desired it greatly, but of British will, British power, and British duty. The pronouncements of Mr. Asquith and President Wilson on war at us were broadly supported by the whole of the great Allied democracies, and both insisted upon the necessity of completely overthrowing Prussian militarism. That aim had not yet been achieved, and there was nothing to show behind the mask of the embattled front what processes of decay and disruption might be at work among the enemy, or how thin might be the partition which separated them from utter collapse. The vital fact was that we were still confronted with the power which was responsible for the deluge of barbarism on the world. However chastened and chastised the Prussian military clique might be, it still held in its evil grip the whole resources of Germany and her Allies. An inconclusive peace would enable the Junkers to claim that their system had saved Germany.

"At the end of four devastating campaigns, at this grave and terrible moment in our history," Mr. Churchill went on, "it is the opinion of everyone of us that under no circumstances will we accept a solution of that kind. (Loud cheers.) You have heard of a blunder being worse than a crime. It would be an unmeasured and immeasurable crime to prolong this war for one unnecessary day. It would be an unmeasured and immeasurable blunder to make a peace before the vital objects are reached. The consequences of the blunder would be more disastrous to mankind than the consequences of the crime." (Cheers.)

Only by a peace which came from the overthrow of Prussian militarism would it be possible to receive Germany into the comity of nations, and prevent the suspicions, preparations, and counter-preparations which would inevitably lead to future war. "We cannot for a moment doubt," Mr. Churchill exclaimed, "that if we have to choose between the horrors of a continuance of the war and the fatal condition which would follow from an inconclusive peace, our decision and our preparations must all be directed to the prosecution of the war." (Cheers.)

Mr. Churchill uttered a warning against throwing away in a moment of weakness the full fruits of victory when they were just within our grasp. "It has happened to me twice," he said, "to see this thing in war. I saw it at Spion Kop, and I saw it in the case of the Dardanelles. At the moment when it seemed that one more thrust would have secured the complete results, all was allowed to clatter down in hopeless and empty ruin.

The great feature of the past five or six months, Mr. Churchill went on, had been the check to the submarine campaign, and all the calculations which were based

"HEATHER DAY" FUND.

Programme for To-night's Concert.

A most attractive programme has been arranged for the special concert which is to take place at the Victoria Theatre to-night in aid of the "Heather Day" fund. The principal contributors are members of the Magpies Pierrot Troupe, in addition to which Miss Sterling will be seen in special dances. There will also be some excellent orchestral selections. The full programme is as follows:—

Overture, "Empireland," Orchestra; opening chorus, Magpies; song, "Fourpence has my change," Townsend; song, "Till the sands of the desert grow old," Yeardley; song, "Ipswich," Pickering; dance, Selected, Mlle. Sterling; bagpipes, "Hiland Laddie" (March) and "Marquis of Huntley," Piper McGregor; monologue, "The face on the bar-room floor," Simpson; song, "Paddy," Marchesi; song, "Maltese in the wood," Adams; song, "Matrimonial Agency," Charters; song, "When you come home," White; song, "The experiences of a tank," McGregor; "A Bundle of Surprises," Gordon Cook, assisted by George Bassett; ensemble, "Come back," Magpies; Selection, "L'Amour qui rit," Orchestra; ensemble, "Every day topics," Magpies; song, "As soon as they heard my voice," McGregor; song "A Paradise for two," Adams; song, "There's a good time coming," Charters; song, "Because," White; comedy song, Selected, Jack Suaw, from the "Bing Boys"; bagpipes, "78th's Farewell to Gih" and "Because he was a Bonnie Lad," Piper McEwen and Piper McGregor; song, "Meatless day," Marchesi; song, "My heart is calling you," Yeardley; song, "Do you want us to lose the war?" Townsend; duet, "We go like this," Charters and McGregor; song, "Just a few failures," Pickering; and ensemble "Bon nuit," Magpies.

Fall from Tramcar.

An unknown Chinese was sent to the Government Civil Hospital on Sunday night suffering from severe injuries to his head, caused by falling as he stepped from a tramcar in motion in Cleverly Street.

Murder Case Adjourned.

Another formal remand was granted in the case of murder which has been preferred against an accountant employed in the Po On Insurance Company, in connection with the death of another employee, who was found dead with the keys of the safe stolen from him and the safe rifled for about \$1,000.

on the possibilities of that campaign had been falsified on the right side. It is too soon to say that the submarine campaign is defeated. We do not know in what novel form it may be renewed, or how soon counter-measures against those novel forms may become effective, but it is not too soon to say that the second great German submarine campaign against these islands has been checked and even repulsed.

"Next year, if the war should be prolonged, our armies would be stronger than ever. They would be better supplied than ever. In the great battle of the Somme in 1916 the British artillery fire was utterly unprecedented and unexampled in the history of war. During the 23 weeks of the present offensive the tonnage of shells hurled to the German positions had, in spite of the submarines, been double of the tonnage averaged during the whole of the Somme battle, and during the last and culminating weeks, the tonnage fired in those operations has been double the average of the preceding 23 weeks, and four times the average of the hitherto then unprecedented quantity which was brought into action in the battle of the Somme. Next year, I can speak with confidence, unless some altogether extraordinary development should take place, which there is no reason at present to apprehend, the power of the British artillery will undergo another great life, in spite of the submarine."

POLICE RESERVE ORDERS.

Musketry Course 1917-18: Part 1.

All members of the Staff Mounted Police, Maxim Gunners and Inspectors and Sergeants of No. 1 Platoon are provisionally warned to attend to fire the above course on the morning of Sunday next, December 2. Further details will be published.

Whilst on the range in connection with the above course, the senior Musketry Officer present shall be in command with temporary authority over all ranks.

Attention is drawn to Department Order 86 as to leave from Musketry Practice, which must be obtained from the Chief Inspector (Musketry).

WAR SERVICE.

A Splendid Family Record.

A telegram has just been received stating that Mr. William Roland Farmer, the eldest son of Mr. William Farmer, of Canton, has passed his final examination and has been granted a commission in the R.G.A. Lieut. Farmer resigned his position in Messrs. Butterfield and Swire's and left Hongkong on April 10 of this year. The following is the record of the Farmer family:—

Eldest son (William Roland).—Sub-Lieut. R.G.A.
Second son (Alfred Victor).—2nd Lieut. 3rd Suffolk Reg. in Salonica.
Third son (Olorenco).—Training for the Royal Flying Corps.
Fourth son (John Eric).—In the Officers' Training Corps at Framlington College.
Only daughter (Dorothy) in Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, London, since early 1915.
In addition to the above, Mr. Farmer has taken over the duties, honorarily, of Superintendent of the Shamshu Police, thereby enabling a younger man to go to the front. This is a record to be proud of.

HONOUR TO DEAD HERO.

Tsai Ao's Memorial Service.

Friends and acquaintances of the late General Tsai Ao have held a memorial service in the Kiangsi Guild, says the Peking Daily News of the 13th inst. The President appointed General Liu, one of his Aides-de-Camp, and the Prime Minister appointed Mr. Wu Ting-feng, Director of the Printing and Engraving Bureau, to be their representatives at the service. Both of them read eulogies in praise of the late hero. Mr. Liang Chi-chiao, Minister of Finance, the comrade of this hero, presided at the meeting, and Mr. Fan Yuan-lien, Minister of Education, gave a speech in which he related the career of General Tsai; how he raised the army in Yunnan to oppose the monarchy movement of Yuan Shih-kai, how his labour was crowned with success, and how he sacrificed his life for the national cause through overwork, etc.

In his speech Mr. Fan said, "One year has elapsed since the death of this hero, who had won universal admiration and gratitude through his heroic work. Now this nation is in a most critical juncture, being threatened by external and internal difficulties. The heart of politicians is as wicked and vile as ever, and society has become deteriorated. Indeed, the departed spirit of this national hero would be grieved, if he could be conscious of what is going on to-day. We have taken the opportunity to lament our deplorable condition."

Christian Union.

A meeting of the Hongkong Christian Union will be held to-morrow (Tuesday) at 5.30 p.m. in the Healest May Institute; it will be conducted by Mr. J. M. Mohler, of the Chinese Y.M.C.A.

CORRESPONDENCE.

(The opinions expressed by correspondents are not necessarily those of the "Hongkong Telegraph.")

THE BRITISH "PUSH".

(To the Editor of the "Hongkong Telegraph.")

Sir,—The capture of Marcoing enables us to realise the extent of the steady advance which the British have been making on this front during these recent months. We all remember the brilliant series of victories which brought in quick succession the fall of Postieres, Marbais, Fiers, Les Boeufs, Comblès, and Peronne, and the thrilling story of the capture of Thiepval, which had for so long held up the British left flank. Thiepval is (in a direct line through Cambrai) 76 kilometres from the French frontier. The point at which the recent German communications report fierce fighting south-west of Cambrai (north-east of Marcoing) is 33 kilometres from Thiepval; so that since the fall of Thiepval the British have driven the Huns exactly half-way towards the frontier.

Yours etc.

VALENCIENNES.
Hongkong, 26th Nov., 1917.

CANTON NEWS.

Our Canton correspondent writes under date of the 25th instant as follows:—

San Chan-hing (a nephew of Dr. Sun) was killed by a volley of bullets discharged by a cruiser anchoring off Whampoa. It appears that the commander, on hearing that two gunboats had been robbed and sunk by certain soldiers, proclaimed that no craft should be allowed nearer than one hundred yards from the cruisers, and on seeing a launch with armed soldiers on board, passing within the prohibited zone, the craft was challenged. As there was no reply and the boat proceeded to come nearer, a machine-gun was trained on to the boat and San and a number of soldiers were killed.

Mok Wing-sun, the Acting Tachun, has suggested to all the high officials of the two Provinces and also the Commander-in-Chief of the Hunan expeditionary army, that Luk Wing-ting should be elected Generalissimo of Kwangtung, Kwangsi and Hunan Provinces.

A grand military meeting was held in the Tachun's office on the 24th instant, when preparations for the attack on Fukien Province, were discussed.

Dr. Sun Yat-sen has at last agreed to suspend the enlistment of citizen soldiers. Luk Wing-ting says that those citizen soldiers guaranteeing that they will cause no disturbances may remain, but the others must be disbanded.

CHIEF OFFICER SENTENCED.

Hard Labour for Absenting Himself.

The case in which a Chief Officer named W. MacLaren was charged at the Marine Court on Saturday, before Commander O. W. Beckwith, R.N., with being absent from his ship without leave was up for judgment this morning.

Mr. L. Longinotto, (Assistant Crown Solicitor) appeared for the prosecution and Mr. J. H. Gardiner defended.

His Worship stated that, after going carefully into the details of the case, he found that the defendant was guilty of absenting himself from the ship without leave on November 22 and 23.

Mr. Longinotto stated that the defendant had a previous conviction on August 28 in that Court, for disobeying the lawful commands of the Master of his ship, and was sentenced to seven days, which was afterwards remitted to three days' hard labour.

His Worship said that in consideration of the fact that the defendant had a previous conviction, the sentence would be imprisonment with hard labour for 42 days.

DEATH.

RONALDSON.—Killed in action in France, on 4th October 2nd Lt. J. G. Ronaldson, Royal W. Surrey Regt., late of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, London Staff.

WAR COMFORTS.

Mrs. Stabb advises us that during the past two weeks the City Hall Work Party packed the following:—99 shirts, 10 dressing gowns, 85 pairs of pyjamas, 63 bedjackets, 14 doz. milkcoverts, 2 surgeons coats, 6 egg bandages, 8 tray cloths, 9 reversible jackets, 26 shrouds, 30 pairs of slippers, 93 vests, 20 small pillows, 17 scrubbers, 12 covers, 2 operation stockings, 12 doz. packs of cards, 14 night shirts, 3 pairs of bedboots. These were packed in three cases and sent to the Red Cross Depot in Bombay for use in Mesopotamia.

The mosquito net department has grown so large that it has been decided to give it a special work day, Friday. Next Friday is the 30th, and we hope the Colony will be pleasantly and profitably engaged on the Parade Ground, but after that, anyone who would like to cut out, or make, mosquito nets will find plenty of work at the City Hall every Friday afternoon. Thursday afternoons are given up to making shrouds. A very steady and regular work party meet on that day, finishing from 12 to 15 shrouds every week. We would like to have a similar party on Fridays for the nets.

Two letters have been received from the Assistant Commissioner at Amarah in Mesopotamia, thanking the Work Party for five cases of Hospital Comforts received.

The following is an extract from a letter acknowledging the receipt of socks, mufflers, and caps given to the troops leaving Hongkong:—"Allow me to thank you and the many other ladies concerned, for the splendid gift to our draft. It is appreciated by us just as much as by the men, who will be greatly pleased with such useful articles." All the letters are on view at the City Hall.

PALE LIPS ARE A WARNING.

The first place where anaemia, or thin blood, shows is in the lips and gums and the membranes that line the eye lids. You may be naturally pale and still be healthy, but when these membranes lose their bright red colour your blood is deficient in quantity or colour.

This blood is a danger; it invites disease. As the organisms of the blood have to repel disease germs, thin blood means less power to do this. For instance, when you cut yourself, the wound does not heal so quickly if your blood is thin and weak.

To build up the blood there is one remedy that has been a household word for a generation—Dr. Williams' pink pills for pale people. These pills tone up the entire system, make the blood rich and red, strengthen the nerves, increase the appetite, put colour in the cheeks and lips, and drive away that unnatural tired feeling. Good, wholesome food and fresh air will do the rest. Begin Dr. Williams' pink pills to-day; you can get them from chemists, or direct and post free, 1 bottle for \$1.50, 6 for \$8, from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 96 Sechen Road, Shanghai.

WHY NOT WAKE UP FRESH AND FIT?

Pinkettes prevent morning headaches, dispel constipation, cure biliousness, Torpid Liver, purify the breath.

PINKETTES

the dainty little gentle-laxative are obtainable of all chemists, also post free, 60 cents the phial, from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 96 Sechen Road, Shanghai.

TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the "Telegraph.")

YESTERDAY'S TELEGRAMS.

THE BRITISH DRIVE.

London, Nov. 24. Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports: "We have captured over 100 guns, on the Somme, since November 20."

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports: "The operations were continued to-day against the enemy's positions westward of Cambrai and latest reports show that they are developing satisfactorily. Hostile artillery was very active in the neighbourhood of Passchendaele."

A wireless German official message states: "A renewed English attempt to break through south-westward of Cambrai was shattered with most severe losses to the enemy."

London, Nov. 24. Reuter's correspondent at Headquarters telegraphing on November 23, states that no further advance is reported to-day, though fighting has been going on with heavy gun, rifle and machine-gun fire in the neighbourhood of Mouvaux and Bourlon Wood, which probably signifies activity on our part. The Germans have been rushing up men and guns into this area and anything like a surprise is now impossible. What we get now will be got by hard fighting. The Germans are also hurrying up guns in the neighbourhood of Cambrai. The weather has improved, but it is still too bad for good aeroplane work. Details of the participation of the Tanks in the operations are being reported. Their Commander's order before the advance was "The chance for which the Tank Corps has been waiting has at length come."

There is no doubt as to the use the Tanks made of their chance. After crushing the wire and clearing out the trenches the Tanks seem to have waded with one another, seeing who could go the furthest and in the most dangerous places.

The Tanks showed indeed that under favourable conditions they can do more than ever was claimed for them. Two battalions got through the Hindenburg line on the first morning and only one man was wounded. On each part of the battlefield I traversed next morning I did not see a single British dead. All this is due to the tanks. The distances covered by the troops on the first day were extraordinary. West Riding troops advanced 7,000 yards, at least 1,000 yards farther than any infantry have gone when attacking entrenched positions in this war. They took fifty machine-guns and 1,000 prisoners. The performance of the Ulster men on the left flank was notable. They were not assisted by the tanks and could not go forward over the trenches. They had to bomb their way along the trenches to the left of the main attack.

They thus, in one day, covered a distance of 4,000 yards against the Germans, who were strongly holding the trenches, and fighting against real fortresses in some places. But nothing stopped the Ulstermen, except when they ran out of bombs and had to wait supplies. In the village of Graincourt, there were large underground workings with suites of luxurious dug-outs. When we attacked this famous tunnel-trench, we knew it had been mined,

TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the "Telegraph.")

THE BRITISH DRIVE.

but fortunately the mine connections were detected in the nick of time, and the wires were cut. Refugees from the villages dwell upon the harshness of the Germans, especially the officers, who even plundered and stole the supplies of the American Relief Commission, after they had stripped the inhabitants of everything eatable and drinkable. Many of the refugees were wretched sights.

Paris, Nov. 24. A semi-official announcement states that despite the apparent lull on the British front, the battle continues very fiercely from Flanders to St. Quentin; especially on the front at Cambrai where the British are consolidating their positions and resisting fierce counter-attacks. The Germans cannot repair the breach in the Hindenburg line except with numerous hastily collected reserves of troops; thus, the British have upset the plans to crush Italy and the British and French Commanders have retained the initiative in the manoeuvre, which is an immense advantage.

THE ITALIAN STRUGGLE.

London, Nov. 24. An Italian semi-official message, describing the enemy attempts to break through between the "Brenta and the Piave," on Nov. 21 and 22, says that most of the enemy masses on Thursday exerted pressure on the Tonale-Monfenera sector, six Austro-German regiments attempting to encircle the right wing and dislodge the Italians on the right bank of the Piave. The struggle was most violent until the night and continues with varying fortune. In attacks and counter-attacks the enemy's losses were more severe than ours. Prisoners state that the enemy was surprised at the vehemence of our counter-attacks.

Reuter's correspondent at the Italian Headquarters, writing on the evening of Nov. 23, says: "To-day Mount Grappa represents what Mount Pasubio did in May 1916. The Alpini surprised themselves in preventing the enemy from breaking through. The latter employed numerous devices, stealing towards the Italians in Italian uniforms. Numbers of such prisoners were shot instantly. The troops are now desperately defending the last barrier protecting the flank and rear of the Italian line on the right bank of the Piave, namely, Tonale and Monfenera mountains. Behind them are hills, but they are dominated by Monfenera. Whatever happens General Hottelord has been held up here a fortnight whereas he boasted that he could break through in two days."

RUSSIA AND PEACE.

Amsterdam, Nov. 24. Replying to Count Tisza, in the Hungarian Lower House, the Premier said the condition of Russia was still so confused that it could not be said whether the peace party there would be in a position to attain its object. So far, no offer of peace or an armistice had been received.

TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the "Telegraph.")

NAVAL AIRMEN BUSY.

London, Nov. 24. The Admiralty announces that our fighting patrols, yesterday, probably destroyed two enemy aircraft and drove down another. They also destroyed an enemy machine on November 20. All our machines returned.

CHANGED BRITISH COMMANDS.

London, Nov. 24. It is officially announced that General Plumer has been appointed to the command of the British Forces in Italy and Lieut-General W. R. Marshall to the command of the forces in Mesopotamia.

SHIPPING CONTROL.

London, Nov. 24. The Admiralty announces that the formation of the Shipbuilding Council, under the chairmanship of the Admiralty Controller, differs from the Shipbuilding Advisory Committee by the inclusion of naval shipbuilding. All the Advisory Committee members have consented to join the Council.

IRISHMEN IN TROUBLE.

New York, Nov. 24. Jeremiah O'Leary, President of the American Truth Society, has been indicted on a charge of violating the Espionage Act and Postal Laws.

New York, Nov. 24. Thomas O'Callaghan has been arrested at the instance of the British Consul General and charged with the murder of two policemen during the Sinn Fein revolt in Ireland.

A FRENCH MINISTER RESIGNS.

Paris, Nov. 24. M. Jonnart, the Minister of Blockade, has resigned, owing to ill health.

UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS.

Eastern Extension, Australasia & China Telegraph Co.

Chitubing Shop Kong Phat Yuen, from Cholon.

Lowescock, from Saigon.

Marques Emilie, from Shanghai.

Oysin, 430 Connaught Road West from Penang.

Tranchung, from Saigon.

J. M. BECK, Superintendent.

Hongkong, Nov. 22, 1917.

The Great Northern Telegraph Company, Ltd.

Shunyick, from Kobe.

Songmoh Winklok Street, from Amoy.

Yungsheng, from Tokio.

T. KRING, Act. Superintendent.

Hongkong, Nov. 23, 1917.

Japan Satisfied with Agreement.

Tokyo, November 14.—The Chinese Minister to Japan has filed a protest against the American-Japanese agreement with regard to the future Japanese policy in China. Satisfaction, without enthusiasm, is displayed by the people and press of Japan.

ARMS LOAN BOGEY.

Interview with Mr. Liang.

The following is from the Peking Daily News:—

The alarming rate at which the rumour of the supposed arms alliance with Japan has gained ground, says a Chinese paper, cannot but help serious readers to weaken themselves to the weakness of human nature, in that it always causes one to give credit to what is essentially evil in others. Why the persons composing the present Government should be taken to possess less patriotism than disgruntled politicians sane logic cannot explain, except that the misrepresentations are deliberately made to lower the dignity of the existing Cabinet for the purpose of ushering in another. The absurdity of the rumour must now be apparent to all after the publication of the telegram exchanged between General Tsoan Chi-jui and General Li Shun, Tachon of Kiangsu.

In order to remove any lurking doubt that may still be troubling the mind of the people, a representative of a contemporary called on Mr. Liang Chi-chiao (Minister of Finance) for a fuller explanation of the purchase of arms from Japan.

"At the outset it should be remembered that no loan whatever has been concluded with Japan for the purchase of arms," said Mr. Liang. "This was why even I myself knew nothing of the supposed loan until the newspapers began to make noise about it. I then at once called on the Ministry of War for correct information. I was told that although negotiations were proceeding for the supply of a certain quantity of munitions no definite understanding had been arrived at, that is, no agreement had been signed between us and Japan."

"Now, the whole matter, as has been put to me, is very simple. It is nothing more than an ordinary business transaction. We are in need of arms and a friendly nation has consented to supply our needs, and because we have not the ready cash wherewith to pay for the purchase the other party has agreed to let us pay the money at a later date by our agreeing to pay interest on the sum for the time being. The amount is altogether only \$1,000,000, and interest is fixed at such a low rate that it is hardly worth while mentioning. Such transactions used to be made under the Manchou Government quite frequently, and since then dozens and dozens of them have been put through. There is absolutely nothing new in the deal. The Government at first intended to buy munitions from the United States, but after more than a year's protracted negotiations with American firms the attempt had to be given up as a failure. It was then, and not till then, that the Government negotiated with Japan for the supply. Very recently negotiations with American firms were resumed, but again without a satisfactory result. The Government has not at all pledged itself to abide by hard and fast terms. If this point is intelligently grasped by the public, all the agitation and rumour will meet with their natural end."

HONGKONG SHARE REPORT.

S.—SELLERS; SA.—SALES; B.—BUYERS; N.—NOMINAL.

OFFICIAL PRICES.

BANKS.

H. K. & S. Banks s. \$637

MARINE INSURANCES.

Cantons s. \$390

North China s. t. 115

Unions s. \$775

Yangtzes s. ex 73 \$190

FIRE INSURANCES.

China Fires s. \$130

H. K. Fires s. \$310

SHIPPING.

Douglases s. \$774

Steamboats s. \$19

Indos (Def.) s. \$148

Indos (Pref.) s. \$34

Shells s. \$1107

Ferries s. \$284

REFINERIES.

Sugars s. & sa. \$39

Malabons s. \$224 & 30

MINING.

Kailans s. 37/6

Langkate s. t. 16

Raubs s. \$2.50

Trochons n. x. d. 28/-

Urals s. 30/-

Oriental Cons. s. 28/-

DOCKS, WHARVES, GODOWNS, & C.

H. K. Wharves s. \$90

Kowloon Docks s. \$125

Shai Docks s. t. 73

LANDS, HOTELS AND BUILDINGS.

Centrals s. \$90

H. K. Hotels s. \$90

Land Invest. s. \$88

Hypheys Est. s. \$5.65

K'loon Lands s. \$30

Shai Lands s. t. 70

West Points s. \$79

Reclamations s. \$115

COTTON MILLS.

Ewos s. t. 166

Kung Yiks s. t. 151

Shai Cottons s. t. 112

Yangtzeopos s. t. 6.10

Oriental s. t. 39

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bornes s. \$64

China Light & P. s. \$314

Providents s. \$742

Dairy Farms s. \$24

Green Islands s. \$74

H. K. Electric s. \$48

H. K. Ice Co. s. \$1474

Ropes s. \$294

Steel Foundries s. \$10

Trams, Low Level s. \$6.50

Trams, Peak, old s. \$81

Trams, Peak, new s. cts. 90

Laundries s. \$3

U. Waterboats s. \$12

Watsons s. \$54

Wm. Powells s. \$6.50

Morning Posts s. \$29

CONNECTED TO MONDAY NOVEMBER 26, 1917.

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Share and General Brokers.

Princes Building.

Tel. address: Broker.

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BANKS.

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INTEREST ON FIXED DEPOSITS:

For 3 Months 3% per annum.

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In LONDON: London County & Westminster Bank, Ltd.

In NEW YORK: Redmond & Co.

In ITALY: Banca Commerciale Italiana.

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Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

M. ROUET DE JOURNEL, Manager.

HONGKONG BRANCH: Queen's Building, Tel. No. 2352.

5, Charter Road.

Hongkong, 20th August, 1917.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

PEAK TRAMWAY CO. LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

1.00 A.M. to 1.30 A.M. EVERY 15 MIN.

1.30 A.M. to 2.00 A.M. " " " " " "

2.00 A.M. to 2.30 A.M. " " " " " "

2.30 A.M. to 3.00 A.M. " " " " " "

3.00 A.M. to 3.30 A.M. " " " " " "

3.30 A.M. to 4.00 A.M. " " " " " "

4.00 A.M. to 4.30 A.M. " " " " " "

4.30 A.M. to 5.00 A.M. " " " " " "

5.00 A.M. to 5.30 A.M. " " " " " "

5.30 A.M. to 6.00 A.M. " " " " " "

6.00 A.M. to 6.30 A.M. " " " " " "

6.30 A.M. to 7.00 A.M. " " " " " "

7.00 A.M. to 7.30 A.M. " " " " " "

7.30 A.M. to 8.00 A.M. " " " " " "

8.00 A.M. to 8.30 A.M. " " " " " "

8.30 A.M. to 9.00 A.M. " " " " " "

9.00 A.M. to 9.30 A.M. " " " " " "

9.30 A.M. to 10.00 A.M. " " " " " "

10.00 A.M. to 10.30 A.M. " " " " " "

10.30 A.M. to 11.00 A.M. " " " " " "

11.00 A.M. to 11.30 A.M. " " " " " "

11.30 A.M. to 12.00 A.M. " " " " " "

12.00 A.M. to 12.30 A.M. " " " " " "

12.30 A.M. to 1.00 A.M. " " " " " "

1.00 A.M. to 1.30 A.M. " " " " " "

1.30 A.M. to 2.00 A.M. " " " " " "

2.00 A.M. to 2.30 A.M. " " " " " "

2.30 A.M. to 3.00 A.M. " " " " " "

3.00 A.M. to 3.30 A.M. " " " " " "

3.30 A.M. to 4.00 A.M. " " " " " "

4.00 A.M. to 4.30 A.M. " " " " " "

4.30 A.M. to 5.00 A.M. " " " " " "

5.00 A.M. to 5.30 A.M. " " " " " "

5.30 A.M. to 6.00 A.M. " " " " " "

6.00 A.M. to 6.30 A.M. " " " " " "

6.30 A.M. to 7.00 A.M. " " " " " "

7.00 A.M. to 7.30 A.M. " " " " " "

7.30 A.M. to 8.00 A.M. " " " " " "

8.00 A.M. to 8.30 A.M. " " " " " "

